Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN S.C.

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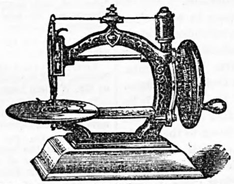
NOTICE TO THE BINDER.—This outer sheet should be bound, according to date, at the end of each Volume, forming weekly Supplemental pages.

No. 38.—VOL. II. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. THREEPENCE, BY POST FOURPENCE.

THE "GUELPH"



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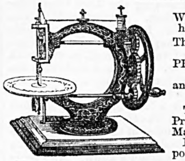

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WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS. London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Queen remained at Buckingham Palace until Thursday, when she left for the North. The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Marlborough House. The Princess has visited the exhibition of pictures by French and Flemish artists at the gallery in Pall Mall; and, with her Royal husband, attended one of the concerts given at St. James's Hall by the popular Philharmonic Society.

The Registrar-General has attended at Marlborough House to witness the civil registration of the birth of the infant Princess. The event was recorded by the registration officers of the Strand district, the Prince signing the register as informant.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales presided at Marlborough House at a meeting of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, held for the purpose of receiving the president and vice-president of the Commission appointed by the Emperor of the French to co-operate in carrying out the International Exhibition of 1871.

The Prince of Wales has announced that the Princess will accompany him on the occasion of his opening the new schools for the children of seamen and others in connection with St. Paul's, London Docks, the church for seamen of the port of London, about the end of next month.

The Princess Christian's health is re-established. The infant Princess is well.

Amongst other interesting items of Gossip given in the *Court Circular*, under the heading "Asmodeus in London" (and the reader knows that Mr. Edmund Yates is "Asmodeus"), are these. The writer says that the derisive smiles with which the privileged visitors to the private view of the Royal Academy greeted the objectionable caricatures of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which occupy the place of honour in Gallery No. 4, have been expanded into grins and guffaws, since the admission of the general public; and one hears on all sides exclamations of astonishment that such wretched daubs should have been found worthy of acceptance. A distinctive line in the catalogue describing these pictures as "Exhibited by command of the Queen," relieves the Council of Selection from the odium of having perpetrated a job, and the details of them are said to be these. The portraits were not sent in for acceptance to the Council until a day after the appointed time for the admittance of works of art proffered for exhibition. They then arrived with an explanation from the painter that they had been detained to suit the Prince of Wales's convenience; and this, it was trusted, would be sufficient excuse for their retarded appearance. They were immediately returned, with a letter from the Council, stating that under no circumstances could they suffer an infraction of their laws, or hang any picture which had not been delivered under the rules laid down by them, *except at the Queen's command.* The pictures came back again with Her Majesty's command for their exhibition, and the Council had no resource but to obey.

Esher is in a state of ferment. It is alleged that a contemplated railway between Esher and Cobham, which it was expected would have proved a great convenience to the neighbourhood, has been abandoned, because Sir T. M. Biddulph announced his intended opposition to the scheme on behalf of the Queen, as Her Majesty considered that the railway would interfere with the privacy of her retreat at Claremont. Surely there must be some mistake in this? The railway, as I understand, will not pass within more than a mile of the Claremont Estate, and that estate is the property, not of the Queen, but of the nation, by whom it is lent to Her Majesty for her lifetime. Under these circumstances one would think that the inhabitants of Esher must have been misinformed as to the nature of Sir Thomas Biddulph's objections.

Another Royal ceremony. On Saturday, the Princess Louise, who was accompanied by Prince Christian, opened the new hall of the Inner Temple. The Princess wore a light blue silk dress. There was a great muster of the dignitaries of the law, including the Lord Chancellor and several of the judges. A loyal address was presented, to which the Princess made a suitable reply, in which she happily alluded to the antiquity of the site of the new hall, so rich with historic remembrances. She thanked them in the name of the Queen for their loyal sentiments towards her throne and family, and also for herself for the manner in which they had welcomed her. Prince Christian was then informed that he had been elected a member of the benchers. The Prince briefly expressed his satisfaction, and was then inducted into a bencher's gown. An excellent lunch was served, the royal visitors sitting at a table upon the dais. The hall, corridors, and approaches were tastefully decorated with flowers. The whole body of the hall was filled with members of the bar, amongst whom were Lord Hatherley and Lord Chief Justice Bovill. The Right Hons. Robert Lowe, Cardwell, and Bruce were also present. There was a large company of ladies in the gallery. At the principal entrance to the library terrace the band of the Inns of Court Volunteers was stationed.

FENIANISM AT BIRMINGHAM.

The capital of the Midlands appears to have been made a centre of Fenianism. For two months the movements of a number of men have been carefully watched by the Birmingham police, who have at length deemed it advisable to interfere with the suspects, two of whom were arrested on Saturday at Paddington Station on their arrival from Birmingham.

These men were John Wilson, 43, Sparkbrook-street, Birmingham, gun manufacturer; and Michael Davitt, 30, Wilkinson-street, Hartingdon, near Manchester. On Monday they were charged at Marylebone Police-court, Wilson with having 50 six-barrelled revolvers in his possession and not giving a satisfactory account of them; and Davitt with loitering about the Station for an unlawful purpose.

Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland-yard, addressing his worship (Mr. D'Eyncourt), said he should adduce evidence, and, upon that, ask for a remand. He then called

Chief Inspector Clarke, of Scotland-yard, who said that in consequence of a telegram received on Saturday night he went to the Great Western Railway Terminus at Paddington, there to await the arrival of the 10.40 train from Birmingham. On its arrival the prisoner got out of one of the third-class compartments. He had several parcels, apparently heavy ones, wrapped in American cloth. He directed Serjeant Foley to arrest him. On searching the parcels or luggage they found 50 revolvers, each of which had six chambers. Witness had seen Davitt loitering about the arrival platform, and as he approached the train Serjeant Campbell took him into custody. At Paddington-green station he was searched, and there were found on him five £20, three £10, and two £5 notes of the Bank of England; a £5 note on the Irish Bank, and two odd half £5 notes of the same bank. Amongst other things he found two small keys, and witness then went with a serjeant to 35, Milman-street, Guildford-street. The second floor back-room was pointed out to him as occupied by the prisoner Davitt. He there found two carpet bags, which he opened by means of the keys found on Davitt. In the bags were several implements, such as a jemmy, screw-drivers, chisels, slater's hammer, and other things.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (addressing Wilson) asked if it was true that he was the manufacturer of the revolvers found in his possession?

Witness.—Yes.

Davitt denied all knowledge of Wilson.

Superintendent Williamson was sworn, and said he knew Davitt as being connected with the Fenian movement. He could not say anything of Wilson.

Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoners.

The Birmingham police are said to be well aware of the locality where the guns are made. The weapons are packed at a sham factor's at Birmingham, and labelled "perishable goods." The police are said never to lose sight of either the goods or the men. According to the *Daily Post*, there are other matters connected with the conspiracy, of the operation of which, it is said, the police have quite as complete a knowledge. Some two months ago, a party of 20 or 30 supposed Fenians are said to have left Dublin and to have come to Birmingham, where they have taken up their residences. About a week after their arrival they were followed by a Dublin detective officer, who knew all of them. By assuming a disguise, and with local help, he had been enabled to watch the operations of these new comers, who, in blissful ignorance, fondly imagine that being strangers the police do not know them. Their several haunts, however, are as well known as the Town Hall, and everything that transpires, whether of importance or not, is fully and accurately reported to head-quarters—there being always some Fenians who are willing to betray their confederates. That more is known than is generally imagined is quite certain, and also that there are good grounds for the precautions that have been taken, and for the system that has been successfully carried out. Drilling and practising is said to have been going on in close proximity to the police cells, and it is to be presumed that the authorities have good reasons—though it appears strange—for pursuing a policy of non-intervention.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Some particulars have been issued by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 in reference to the series of Annual International Exhibitions of selected works of Fine and Industrial Art and scientific inventions intended to be held every year, and the first of which is to be opened at South Kensington (in a permanent building to be erected for the purpose) in May, 1871, closing on the 30th of the following September.

The first Exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which a Reporter and a separate Committee will be appointed:—

DIVISION I.—FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS APPLIED OR NOT APPLIED TO WORKS OF UTILITY.

Class 1.—Painting of all kinds in oil, water colours, distemper, wax, enamel, and on glass, porcelain, mosaics, &c. Class 2.—Sculpture, modelling, carving, and chasing in marble, stone, wood, terra-cotta, metal, ivory, glass, precious stones, and any other materials. Class 3.—Engraving, lithography, photography, &c. Class 4.—Architectural designs, drawings, and models. Class 5.—Tapestries, carpets, embroideries, shawls, lace, &c., shown not as manufactures, but for the Fine Art of their design in form or colour. Class 6.—Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures. Class 7.—Copies of ancient or mediæval pictures, mosaics, enamels, reproductions in plaster, fictile ivory, electrotypes of ancient works of art, &c.

DIVISION II.—MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURES, MACHINERY, AND RAW MATERIALS.

Class 8.—Pottery of all kinds—viz., earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c., including terra-cottas used in building, with any new raw materials, new machinery, and processes for the preparation of such manufactures. Class 9.—Woollen and worsted fabrics, with any raw produce from new sources or prepared by any new process, and new machinery for woollen and worsted manufactures. Class 10.—Educational works and appliances.—Section A. School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c. Section B. Books, maps, globes, instruments, &c. Section C. Appliances for physical training, including toys and games. Section D. Specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching Fine Art, natural history, and physical science. Section E. Specimens of school work, serving as examples of the results of teaching.

DIVISION III.—SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND NEW DISCOVERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Detailed rules and lists of the separate trades engaged in the production of objects of manufacture will be issued.

DIVISION IV.—HORTICULTURE.

International Exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and plants, showing specialities of cultivation, will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society in conjunction with the above Exhibitions. Special rules for Horticultural Exhibitions will be issued by the Royal Horticultural Society.

Among other general rules it is announced that the arrangement of the objects will be according to classes, and not, as in former International Exhibitions, according to nationalities.

One-third portion of the space in each class will be assigned to such foreign exhibitors as shall obtain certificates for the admission of their objects from their respective Governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. The remaining two-thirds of the space will be filled with objects produced either in the United Kingdom or abroad, and sent direct to the building for the inspection and approval of judges appointed for the purpose. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide large glass cases, stands, and fittings, steam and water power, and general shafting, free of cost to the exhibitors; and, except in the case of machinery, will carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers. Prices may be attached to objects, and each object must be accompanied by a descriptive label stating the special reasons, such as excellence, novelty, or cheapness, for which it is offered for exhibition. Reports of each class of objects will be prepared immediately after the opening, and will be published before the 1st of June; while foreign countries will be permitted to accredit a Reporter for every class in which they exhibit, for the purpose of joining in the reports. No prizes will be awarded, but a certificate of having gained the distinction of admission to the Exhibition will be given to each exhibitor.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Oxford local examinations for 1870 will commence at the various centres—23 in all—on Monday, June 6. A new and highly-important feature is the extension of the examination to girls.

The total number of candidates is 1,653, viz. 480 seniors and 1,173 juniors. Of these 94 are girls,—47 seniors and the same number of juniors. It must be borne in mind that the University statute which enables girls to take advantage of the Oxford local examinations is of comparatively recent date; and no little expedition must have been used by the local committees of the eight centres, whose names honourably figure below, in order to take part in this year's trial of mental strength. Next year it is to be hoped girls as well as boys will appear in the lists as assembling at most of the centres,—certainly at all the important ones. The candidates are thus distributed:—

	Seniors.		Juniors.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Oxford	13	5	33	2	53
London	96	13	176	4	289
Bath	24	5	82	14	125
Birmingham	16	—	52	—	68
Brighton	3	—	7	—	10
Cheltenham	8	7	30	5	50
Exeter	3	—	11	—	14
Finchley	17	—	11	—	28
Leeds	20	2	60	3	85
Lincoln	7	2	12	3	24
Liverpool	44	—	110	—	154
Manchester	44	—	226	—	470
Northampton	21	—	5	—	26
Nottingham	9	—	36	—	45
Ramsgate	29	7	92	12	140
Southampton	8	—	32	—	40
Streatham Hill	5	—	15	—	20
Swansea	4	—	29	—	33
Taunton	19	6	40	4	69
Truro	10	—	15	—	25
West Buckland	17	—	20	—	37
Windermere	15	—	23	—	38
Windsor	1	—	9	—	10
Totals	433	47	1126	47	1653

BIRTHS.

Punnett.—On the 10th ult., at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of T. F. Punnett, Esq., of a daughter.

Cowie.—On the 15th ult., at Allahabad, the wife of Henry G. Cowie, Esq., of a daughter.

Gillam.—On the 16th ult., at Mirzapore, India, the wife of Frank Andrew Gillam, Esq., of a son.

Maitland.—On the 11th inst., at Paris, the wife of I. R. G. Maitland, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

Tonks.—On the 12th inst., at Gough-road, Edgbaston, Mrs. William Henry Tonks, of a son.

Kitson.—On the 13th inst., at Antony Vicarage, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Kitson, of a son.

Carey.—On the 15th inst., at Teignmouth, S. Devon, the wife of Stanley Carey, Esq., of Follaton, Totness, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Openshaw—Hardman.—On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, South Shore, Blackpool, by the Rev. J. P. Yeo, vicar of Edenfield, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Simmons, vicar, Frederick, eldest son of the late William Openshaw, Esq., Redvales, Bury, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Hardman, Esq., Chamber Hall, Bury.

James—Burnard.—On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, rector, Richard, late Captain 2nd Warwickshire Militia, only son of the late Rev. Thomas James, rector of Lillington, in the county of Dorset, to Louisa Jane Munden, second daughter of John Langfield Burnard, Esq., J.P., Johnstone-street, Bath, and Stoke House, in the county of Somerset.

Scribner—Galwey.—On the 12th inst., at Pau, Basses Pyrénées, France, Robert E., son of I. R. Scribner, Esq., of St. Addresse, Havre, to Delphine Mary, youngest daughter of Major-General Gawley, C.B., of Monkstown, Dublin, and granddaughter of the late Captain Gawley, of Nadrid, county Cork, Ireland.

Cator—Gladstone.—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Walker, rector of Averham-cum-Kelham, Notts, brother of the bride, Captain Ralph Peter Cator, Royal Navy, eldest son of Peter Cator, Esq., Beckenham, Kent, to Caroline Gladstone, widow of the late Adam Steuart Gladstone, Esq.

Lillingston—Dawson.—On the 14th inst., at St. Mark's, Pennington, Hants, by the Rev. Philip Dod, Master of St. John's, Litchfield, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Lambert, the vicar, Neale Dottin F. Lillingstone, Esq., Commander R.N., eldest surviving son of the late Charles Lillingston, Esq., of the Chauntry, Ipswich, D.L., to Fanny Maria, second daughter of George Pelsant Dawson, Esq., D.L., formerly of Osgodby Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

Leathers.—On the 1st inst., at Simla, from the effects of an accident, Charles Edmund Stanger Leathers, solicitor, Bombay, fourth son of Hugh Stanger Leathers, Trent Villa, Leamington.

Downing.—On the 14th inst., at Selly Oak, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of B. H. Downing, of New York, and daughter of the late D. Dunderdale, Dunford House, Methley, Yorkshire.

Appleby.—On the 14th inst., aged 57, Mr. Wm. Appleby, of Fisher-street, Birmingham.

Lort.—On the 14th inst., at The Cotteridge, King's Norton, aged 20, Ensign William Hutton, the eldest son of Mr. William Lort.

Baker.—On the 13th inst., at Small Heath, aged 71 years, Frances, the beloved wife of Jehu Baker, late of Severn Street, Birmingham.

Slater.—On the 1st inst., at Beyrout, Syria, of softening of the brain, Miss Eleanor Slater, last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Slater, Esq., of Frenchay, near Bristol.

Braes.—On the 5th inst., at Rimlé, near Alexandria, Egypt, Robert Braes, aged 29, Superintendent Engineer Azizieh S.N. Company.

Smith.—On the 9th inst., at 184, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, Manuel Angelus Maria, son of William Smith, 20, Hyde-park-terrace, W., and Newlands, Sydenham, aged 15 years.

Bill.—On the 13th inst., at Rome, aged 71, John Bill, Esq., of Barr's-hill House, Coventry, a Magistrate for the county of Warwick and city of Coventry.

Edmonds.—On the 14th inst., at Nice, Mary, widow of Ezekiel Edmonds, of Berryfield House, Bradford, Wilts.

Lawson.—On the 14th inst., at Upton-on-Severn Rectory, in her 15th year, Emily Annie, youngest child of Robert and Emily Margaret Lawson.

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MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.
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PROPRIETORS.
[675

W. AND H. DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[655

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BIRMINGHAM.
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The Field, July 31 [691

THE ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS.

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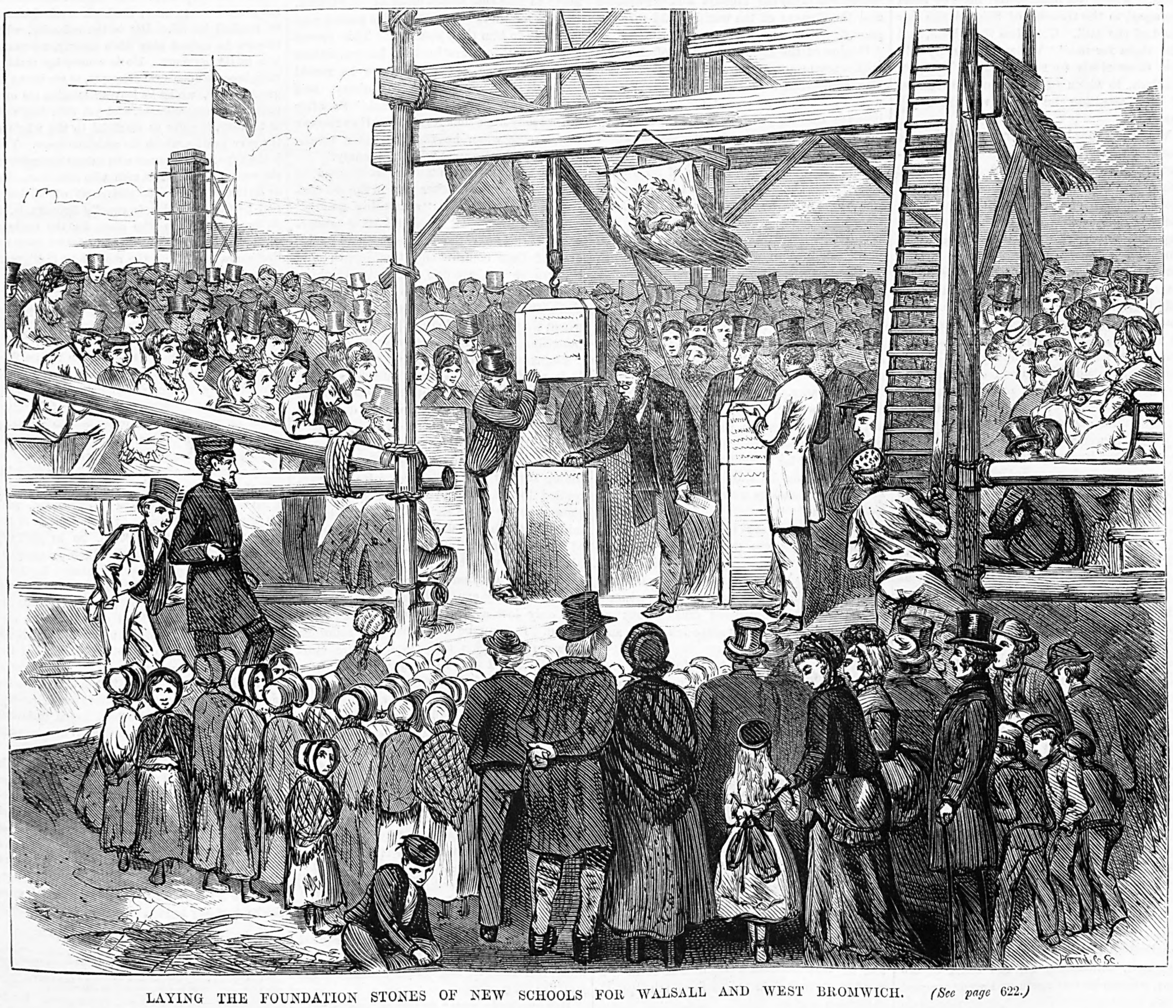
PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE. WATT AND BOULTON.

The statue lately erected in Birmingham to the memory of Watt, the inventor of the Steam Engine, is a striking illustration of the popular contempt for Playing the Second Fiddle. A public monument commemorates the work a man has done, and no one can form any true conception of Watt and his work unless he has a very vivid image of Matthew Boulton before him.

A monument to Watt without any memorial of Boulton leaves a sense of incompleteness that mars the beauty of the artist's work. We should have thought some place would have been found for Boulton, if it were only as a bas-relief on the pedestal, but the sculptor seems to have practically applied in this case the old adage *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.*

There is a large class to whom Nature has denied the proud position of *Cæsar*, but she did not reserve for them the humiliating fate of *nullus*. On the contrary, they have as real a work to do as the most daring genius, and if that work be faithfully carried through they are as much to be admired and are deserving of even more sympathy. To be *Cæsar* is allotted to very few, to be *nullus* is absolutely forbidden to the humblest worker on God's earth.

No one familiar with the lives of these two men could fail to salute James Watt as the *Cæsar* of the Steam Engine, but no one possessing any true artistic appreciation


Hatton & Co. Sc.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES OF NEW SCHOOLS FOR WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH. *(See page 622.)*

could suppose that MATTHEW BOULTON played the part of *nullus*. It is not indeed too much to say that without BOULTON we should have known little or nothing of WATT. We do not mean to say that the steam engine would not have been invented, but it is certain that the fulness and precision of detail with which this discovery was placed before the public would never have been attained without the help of BOULTON's marvellous sagacity, tact, and patience. Yet many readers who would be ashamed of not knowing the name of the inventor of the steam engine will ask, "And who was MATTHEW BOULTON, and what had he to do with JAMES WATT?"

MATTHEW BOULTON was born at Birmingham in the year 1728. His father was a manufacturer, though his family were not originally traders. They seem to have belonged to the landed gentry, and vicars and rectors figure frequently in their annals. However, loss of fortune obliged MATTHEW's father to begin business in Birmingham as a silver stamper and piercer, so the youth grew up surrounded by associations which influenced more or less the whole course of his life. Business was to him much more than a trade. He had a genius for it, and made its dry bones live. Every detail became possessed, as it were, by his master mind and started into life. He never allowed himself to become its slave, and to the last retained his scholarly tastes, recurring with ever-fresh delight to the undying joys he found in a loving study of classic authors. He married a distant relative, a Miss ROBINSON, of Lichfield. The match did not find favour in the eyes of the lady's family, for in those days trade was considered incompatible with the position of a gentleman; but MATTHEW BOULTON had a handsome face and a brave heart—powerful allies for a true lover. He was thirty-two when he brought home his bride. A few years later we find him writing to his wife that the QUEEN, to whom he had been exhibiting some wonderful clocks of his own making, had shown him her last child, "which is a beauty, but none of them are equal to the General of Soho or the fair Maid of the Mill. GOD bless them both, and kiss them for me." We need scarcely add that these rivals to royalty were his own children, to whom in the loving playfulness of his disposition he had given these pet names.

We have noticed that he received patronage from high quarters for timepieces, the manufacture of which he had added to that of coins, nor did he confine himself to any special branch of Birmingham ware, for in the year 1769 we find him at the head of the largest hardware establishment in the world. Unswerving principles, unflagging perseverance, and refined taste were the guiding stars of his business career. No wonder they led him safe into port, though he encountered many a storm on the voyage. From the first he resolved, if possible, to rescue Birmingham manufacturers from the reproach of vulgarity which had fallen upon them, and his exertions went very far to raise the standard of good taste in a community which at first seemed blind and deaf to any artistic teaching. He spared neither pains nor money in procuring the best models for his works, and, when the originals were not attainable, casts of them. He also brought over from France and Italy artizans skilled in all the finer branches of which his English workmen were ignorant. His workshops thus became schools of art, and to be one of "BOULTON's men" was a guarantee for the enjoyment of very unusual educational advantages.

It was about this time that he became deeply interested in the steam engine and in its inventor, JAMES WATT. Amongst his many other great qualities BOULTON had an intuitive perception of genius, and at once recognised its presence in his future partner. After a period of grave deliberation he fairly embarked in this new operation, destined to associate his name for ever with the greatest discovery of modern days.

According to Professor PLAYFAIR, Europe could not have produced a more suitable coadjutor for WATT. This special fitness arose mainly from the fact that BOULTON knew exactly his own work and set himself steadily to its performance. Not once do we find him wearying of his appointed task, that of playing second fiddle to the genius he bowed before. Nor was his path one of roses. Like many a genius, WATT was a man of delicate health and irritable nerves, easily depressed, continually on the brink of despair, whence he was again and again rescued by his stout-hearted fellow-helper, who to do this put aside many heavy personal anxieties.

WATT soon learned to turn to him in every need. "Come to my help;" "I cannot do without you;" "I beg you will pardon my importunity, but I cannot bear the uneasiness of my own mind." Pathetic appeals these, telling that oft-told tale of mingled strength and weakness, of powerful brain and feeble grasp, that combination of qualities which has so often left the work of genius exposed to coarse ridicule and contemptuous sneers.

No one was more conscious than WATT of his own shortcomings and of the abundant flow of sympathy and help they met in BOULTON. The opposition to the introduction of the steam engine was necessarily very bitter in some quarters, and the difficulties attending its practical working very great, so great that even its friends and supporters grew sometimes fainthearted and unbelieving. On one occasion WATT had to face an angry meeting, and after depicting the scene of clamour and insolence which was torture to his shrinking nerves, he closes his letter to BOULTON in these significant terms: "If you had been here, and had gone to that meeting with your cheerful countenance and brave heart, perhaps they would not have been so obstinate." The world may take little heed of a cheerful word or a smiling face, but JAMES WATT was fully sensible of their value. He knew that his partner, in speaking cheerfully and smiling hopefully whilst his mind was racked with apprehension, was displaying real heroism, and he was grateful for the effort made on his behalf. None saw more clearly than did BOULTON the reality of coming danger, but he saw too that an irritable answer or a gloomy brow would make poor WATT's burden of misery intolerable, so he set himself bravely to confront the peril and was indeed a tower of strength to one who had not his power of self-control. The man who is capable of such sustained and unselfish effort proves himself to be, not perhaps a CÆSAR who comes, sees, and conquers, but one without whose self-denying labours and unwearied zeal the CÆSARS of the world would fare but poorly.

Genius of the highest kind is often allied with a total want of the gift of organization. The consequence is that the accomplished work falls very far short of the ideal creation because the artist does not know how to make use of the human materials in which he has to work. This was so with WATT, who seems to have had no idea of improving a faulty workman. "Dismiss him at once," was the advice he pressed upon BOULTON, whose wider vision showed him that it was better to reform than to destroy, wiser to make the best of imperfect tools than to discard them in favour of others, which after all might prove altogether unserviceable. WATT had neither the temper nor the tact to deal with men; he could neither endure their failings nor draw out their capabilities. He had little sympathy with imperfection, and had probably not the power of aiding it in any way. Thus his only remedy for any fault was, "Get rid of him," and had not BOULTON come to the rescue the works might have stood still. By soft answers and wise counsels he prevailed over the wrathful WATT, to whom he showed the more excellent way of a charity which "covers a multitude of sins."

He was, as WATT truly said, a *princely* man, ruling by the divine right of clear perceptions, wide sympathies, and deep knowledge of human nature. He was swift to discover the latent powers his partner's angry verdict would have crushed out of existence, and slow to execute his hasty and ill-considered orders.

He was able, ultimately, to carry out extensive schemes for the benefit of his workmen. Amongst them was the establishment of the first mutual assurance society ever set on foot by a manufacturer. This society cultivated amongst its members the priceless virtues of self-denial and self-reliance, whilst it bound them together by a common interest.

He was most careful, as we have seen, in the instruction given to his men; and it is pleasant to find they appreciated the scientific teaching they received so fully, that fathers brought in their sons, and, in time, a regular succession of skilled engineers was obtained at Soho, the principal manufactory. Many a time did WATT acknowledge, as he reaped the incalculable benefits arising from well-trained service, that BOULTON's unostentatious toil in this particular alone had formed a most important item in the final triumph of the steam engine.

In no respect do we more clearly perceive BOULTON's real greatness than in the fact that he never tried to force suggestions on his gifted friend, knowing well that his path lay, not in the inventive faculty, which he could never have attained, but in smoothing difficulties and making crooked ways straight, so that no portion of the work to which both devoted their lives might be in anywise hindered by carelessness or neglect. "Do not disturb Mr. WATT—keep him as free from anxiety as you can," was the burden of his song. It is almost superfluous to say that a man so wise and kind, so raised by nature above petty gossip, and so capable of perfect self-control, was deserving of the most unbounded confidence; but we have on record a touching proof of this. BOULTON was on terms of intimate friendship with Mrs. WATT as well as with her husband, and we read a most interesting letter from that lady to him imploring him to settle some business affairs which she saw were preying on WATT's mind to a painful extent. She knew, doubtless, how many times the long-suffering BOULTON had responded to entreaties for help and comfort, and probably surmised that her husband could not bring himself once more to pain that kind and sympathising heart. She, therefore, wisely resolved to lay the matter herself before the friend who had never failed them hitherto, and whose generous nature would resent nothing save a want of openness. She took this step entirely on her own responsibility, as WATT evidently knew nothing of the letter, but it does not seem to strike her as a possible danger that BOULTON would ever by the remotest hint betray the trust she had so implicitly placed in him.

It is noteworthy that she seems thoroughly to have understood at least two sides of her correspondent's character, for she says, "I know the humanity of your nature would make you cheerfully give relief to any of the human race that was in distress as far as was in your power. The knowledge of this makes me happy in the thought that you will exert every nerve to give ease to the mind of your friend. Believe me there is not on earth a person who is dearer to him than you are." This proves that, at least in her estimation, his sympathies were both wide and intense, for he would "cheerfully give relief" to misery, and "exert every nerve for a friend." So after all, we may hope that NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was wrong when he taught that a warm-hearted philanthropist was an anomaly.

How many wives as tender, as devoted, as Mrs. WATT live year after year in the sad consciousness that there is "something wrong" with their husbands, which all their tenderness, all their devotion, cannot fathom; and, even if they comprehend the length and breadth of the trouble which is weighing down him they love to the earth, how few there are who, like her, possess a friend to whom they can confide their sorrow, secure of punctilious honour and ready help!

BOULTON's death was worthy of his life. It is sad to think of such sufferings—that, even at the age of 81, business was a necessity to him because it seemed to divert his mind from ever-present pain. His agonies were borne with a cheerful endurance which some great men have found it impossible to display under similar circumstances. He was attended to his grave by 600 of his workmen, those men for whom he had lived, and in the midst of whom he had died. We have spoken of his perseverance in training them, and of his patience with their imperfections, so we can easily believe that amongst the crowd there was not one dry eye, for each man felt he had not only lost a master, but a father and a friend. It may be true that the relations between employers and employed are altogether changed since that day, which, in these respects approached nearer the Patriarchal age than does our own; and that we can no more expect to bring them back than to ride upon camels or dwell in tents; yet an uneasy suspicion lurks in our minds, that, if there were more BOULTONS amongst masters, their funerals would be oftener attended by crowds of weeping men. As long as "hands" have hearts it will be found impossible to separate the workman from his humanity, and to his thorough recognition of this truth much of BOULTON's success as a manufacturer was owing. Though exceedingly strict on many points, and invariably exacting from each man his *maximum* of work, he never lost sight of the claims man has on man, and inspired his servants with that *esprit de corps* which alone can make an important business work well for all parties.

BOULTON's character embraces, along with some of the finest Anglo-Saxon qualities, such as indomitable pluck, untiring energy, and a certain dogged adherence to an end proposed, the yet more uncommon gifts of tact so fine that he attracted and retained the affections of all he came in contact with; and a power of sympathy so great that he understood at once the special capabilities, strength, and weaknesses of each one he trained and moulded to his purposes. He was, indeed, the highest conceivable type of the performer on the second fiddle—humble, inasmuch as he never arrogated to himself the path of genius; heroic, for he was capable of entire self-devotion, out of which sprang obedience to the highest law of being, self-development.

In popular estimation, it is true, playing the second fiddle is a subject of reproach. But this contempt is due rather to the want of artistic feeling too common amongst the performers on this instrument than to any deficiency in the instrument itself.

When the performers understand the true nature of their instrument, as BOULTON did, they are characters whom no one can despise. Knowing as they are known, they are content to play for ever upon the second fiddle; content, not from indolence, but because they have proved their powers; and feeling the limits of those powers, they find their consolation in them rather than pine after a light but unattainable elevation.

Too rarely do we consider all this in our estimation of the performers in the world's *gesang*. Too often are WATT statues set-up which bear about them no memorial of the BOULTONS of life. Too often do we let our ears be entranced by the wondrous melody of some great work, without casting a thought on the heavenly harmony in which it reaches us—a harmony we could not have were it not for the second fiddles. One may differ from another in glory, in brilliancy of execution, in boldness of effort, but these attainments do not always prove the value of the work done.

No doubt, in a sense, every man may play first fiddle, that is, to himself, if he be always careful to play his very best. The highest absolute is not given to every man; the highest relative may be reached by all. His is the calamity, who, because he cannot play life's melody, refuses to join in its harmony. He is constantly making vain, because unnatural attempts, at rendering its great motive, whilst he leaves neglected his own mode of accompaniment, and yet this, despise it as he may, is quite as essential to the whole as the very portion which his ambition mars. This is the type of performer who brings discredit on the second fiddle. The man who cannot see life, as BOULTON did, to be one great whole, every real portion of which is equally honourable, is no true artist. He who cares for the mode in respect of his own share in it, and as it were for that share apart from the rest, lacks that greatness of soul which alone ennobles life.

Those of our readers who number a man of BOULTON's type, a true artist performer on the second fiddle, amongst their friends, will not be slow to do him justice in their hearts, if not always in their heads, for it will be to him they will turn when they are weary and crave counsel in difficulty or solace in disappointment. What an impression of rest, yet development, he gives to all around him. He expounds no startling theories, he details no thrilling experiences, yet he carries a charm about him far beyond that of many a first-rate conversationist, simply from his gift of setting every one at his ease.

He not only brings out, as BOULTON did, with his men the strong points of each member of the company, but, also like him, he so skilfully adapts them to each other that their contrasts do not jar, but combine to set each other off. He is like the atmosphere which, finding all the varied colours of vegetation, throws around them its own transparent mantle at once reposeful and stimulating, and though under its influence each colour looks its most intense, not one of the combinations offends the eye.

After an attentive study of a life and character such as that of MATTHEW BOULTON, personifying, in every detail, all we have urged in favour of the second fiddle, is it possible to despise such an order of merit?

A very little knowledge of men, and a little consideration of the graver aspects of life, are enough to prevent the recurrence of that time-honoured sneer, "Nobody likes playing second fiddle;" and we bow our heads in reverent sympathy when we see a grand and gracious and venerable musician like MATTHEW BOULTON step to his appointed place in the great concert, nor leave it till he hears that voice, to which none can be deaf, say to him, "*Friend, go up higher.*"

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

On Friday the Queen invested the Earl of Minto with the Grand Cross of the Thistle.

The Dean of Rochester (the Rev. Thomas Dale) died suddenly on Saturday night.

Lord and Lady Muncaster arrived at Windsor, on Saturday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty.

Four hundred emigrants left London for Quebec on Friday.

A new street in Whitechapel, London, was opened on Saturday. It is 1,200 feet long, and cost £243,000.

The proprietors of three Waterford papers have been fined £1 each for employing boys at illegal hours.

The Roman Exhibition is in utter collapse. There are no visitors except those who are let in for nothing.

A new park, 100 acres in extent, at the north-east end of Liverpool, named Stanley-park, was opened on Saturday.

The Rev. Newman Hall preached his first sermon since his return from a three months' tour in Palestine, in the Surrey Chapel, on Sunday morning, to a large congregation.

A man named George Chalmer was, on Saturday morning, arrested by the Dundee Police, on suspicion of the murder of the toll-keeper at Braco, Perthshire, on the 29th of December last.

The *Standard* understands that the House of Commons will take its Whitsuntide holiday from the night of Tuesday, the 31st instant, the eve of the Derby, and that it will probably meet after the holidays on the following Thursday week.

THE GREEK MURDERS.—Mr. Herbert was buried on Monday afternoon in the vault of the Carnarvon family at the parish church of Burghclere, Hampshire; and on Tuesday the funeral of Mr. Vyner took place at Granby, Lincolnshire.

At the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, on Thursday, an interesting report of its operations in various parts of the world was presented. The total income last year was £104,670, while the expenditure had amounted to £102,992.

DUBLIN PORTER.—The exports of this beverage from Dublin last week were as follows:—Guinness, 2,971 hogsheads; Findlater, 683; Manders, 509; Jameson, 577; D'Arcy, 473; Watkins, 381; Alexander, 276; Phœnix, 224; Sweetman, 194; City, 172; all others, 120; total, 6,430 hogsheads.

The young men, Boulton and Park, who stand charged with personating women, were brought up for further examination on Saturday, and again remanded. The more the case is inquired into the more serious it becomes to the persons implicated.

THE FIRE AT BROADCLYST.—The Queen has forwarded to the Lord Mayor a donation of £25 in aid of a fund of which his lordship is treasurer, which is being set on foot among Devonshire men resident in London, towards the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire on the 27th ult., at the village of Broadclyst, near Exeter.

A great novelty in sewing machines is a reversible motion or action, the want of which was seriously felt by learners, and those who were obliged to leave a machine accessible to incompetent persons. The Guelph machines can be run either way, backward or forward, without damage, so that the most inexperienced can work them at once.

FREEMASONRY.—Earl de Grey and Ripon was on Saturday installed in the office of Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasons. The retiring Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, presided, and he was supported by the Prince of Wales, and most of the leading members of the craft. The Earl of Carnarvon was appointed Deputy Grand Master, but he was unable to be present, in consequence of having to attend the obsequies of his murdered cousin, Mr. Herbert. An address and a testimonial of the value of £2,750 were presented to the Earl of Zetland.

THE ACTORS' FESTIVAL.—The Prince of Wales presided at the 25th anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which was celebrated on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Prince of Wales asked:—"What charity could be better than this? When one thinks how much amusement and pleasure we all of us derive by going to the theatre, does it ever occur to us that the actors and actresses have very hard lives to undergo? They may be sick or ill, but still they must appear. Perhaps one of you may have to act a comical part, although, perchance, he may have only recently lost one of his nearest and dearest relatives. After their natural talents have faded, and when they can no longer appear on the stage, would you wish them to starve? (Cries of "No, no.") Certainly not, gentlemen, and it was in order to prevent them starving that this most excellent charity was instituted, and what makes it still more meritorious is that it was formed by the actors themselves." His Royal Highness recapitulated the history of the institution, which was established in 1839, by a few London actors. The total disbursements of last year exceeded the income by £368 18s. 6d.—a deficiency which the Royal President hoped the company would make up. With the toast of the evening was coupled the name of Mr. Buckstone, who, in his reply, referred to the fact that on Shakespeare's birthday not one of his plays was represented at either of the twenty-four London theatres which were open, music-hall tunes and nigger breakdowns being preferred to any of his immortal works. This, Mr. Buckstone thought, might be attributed to the multiplicity of theatres "where the insane passion for burlesque was in the ascendant." Dr. Doran responded to the toast of "The Trustees," Mr. Dion Boucicault to "The Drama," the Nawab Nazim to "The Distinguished Visitors," and Dr. W. H. Russell to "The Ladies." The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £700.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of Morley, in reply to the Earl of Airlie, stated that the question of introducing a measure for the better regulation of the trade of travelling hawkers and pedlars, in the event of the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer being adopted by Parliament, was now under the consideration of the Government.—On Monday, Lord Shaftesbury laid upon the table a Bill appropriating a portion of the rates in boroughs for the support of existing schools. The Bishop of Winchester informed the noble lord that the Ritual Commission had already presented two reports, and he hoped would be able to present their third and final one very shortly.—Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to relieve churchwardens from the obligation of paying certain charges formerly levied out of church-rates.—Their lordships passed the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental (No. 2) Bill through committee.—On Tuesday, the Sequestration Bill was discussed and referred to a select committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, there was a discussion upon the subject of our homeless poor. Dr. Brewer proposed that vagrants, who applied for food and shelter be put under the management of the police. Mr. Davenport Bromley seconded the motion. Mr. Corrance was for the remodelling of the whole system of vagrancy; vagrants had increased more than 50 per cent. in the last ten years. Mr. Whalley said the evil would be much mitigated if pains were taken to distinguish between the casual poor, who were entitled to relief, and the vagrants who were not. Mr. W. H. Smith advocated a labour test; and Mr. H. Wheelhouse a more vigorous application of the law. Mr. Goschen admitted the evils and was anxious to remove them. Would Parliament give the authorities further powers? He was against police authorisation. The motion was withdrawn.—Mr. Cowper-Temple attacked Mr. Ayrton for dismissing Mr. Barry from his employment as architect. Mr. Temple condemned Mr. Ayrton's conduct as "capricious and unhandsome," and moved that Mr. Barry's dismissal was uncalled for. Mr. Ayrton denied the accuracy of Mr. Temple's statements. Mr. Barry had insisted upon professional rights and privileges, or he would not have been interfered with.—The subject gave Mr. Bernal Osborne an opportunity of making a funny speech and of re-appearing in his favourite character as the Jester of the House. He was severe on the pretensions of what he called "the family architects," and asked the House to support a Minister who would put a stop to "the profligate expenditure on the Houses of Parliament." This brought up Lord John Manners, who blamed the Ministers who proposed and the House of Commons which sanctioned such (profligate) expenditure. Mr. Gladstone asked the House "not to sanction a resolution which would cut at the root of Ministerial responsibility." Mr. Barry had had no official employment. The motion was negatived by 43 votes.—On Monday, the Home Secretary stated that there was no immediate intention of altering the existing cab regulations of the metropolis, although the cab acts will ultimately be consolidated.—In Committee, the Irish Land Bill was discussed and progress was reported at a late hour.—On Tuesday, Mr. Otway stated *in re* the Greek murders that Government will not send the Mediterranean fleet to the Piræus. Indian affairs occupied the attention of the House for some time; and ultimately the House was counted out.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich, by the mail steamer, *Marie Henriette*, on Saturday, and after inspecting the Moncrieff gun carriage, proceeded by train to Charing Cross. His Majesty is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

The Queen has expressed her intention to give a prize of 1,000 francs for the best fan sculptured or painted by a female artist under twenty-five years of age in the International Exhibition of 1871. The competition will be international.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE IN THE CITY.—The Princess Louise made a second visit to the City on Monday, when her Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Eva Macdonald, Colonel Gardiner, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of opening a fancy fair and bazaar, in aid of the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney. The great hall of the hotel was elegantly decorated; stalls filled with the usual miscellaneous collection of fancy toys and needlework were placed on each side of the room, the centre of which was left open for the visitors. Her Royal Highness made several purchases. An address was read by Mr. C. Read, M.P.; and afterwards Miss J. M. Tylor, Miss Dixon, Miss Catherine Paget, and Miss Helena Louisa Tylor, all dressed in white, presented a bouquet, and Miss Hannah de Rothschild an illuminated copy of the address, to the Princess, who received these presents with a gracious smile. The choir then sang "Hail! smiling morn," and the Princess, after a short stay, took her departure amidst the cheers of a large crowd which had collected outside. The visitors numbered about 1,000, and the amount taken at the doors and for sales amounted to £680.

LITERATURE.

OAKDALE GRANGE: A Tale of School Life for Boys. By Thomas Simmons. London: Bull, Simmons, and Co.

There are few boys we think who will care to read this tale of school life. Although on the whole it is well written there is nothing that is new, or lively, or interesting; nothing that may be remembered when the book has been laid by for years. Young readers as a rule don't look kindly on stories of good boys—very good boys, who could'nt do anything wrong if they tried and who always please their schoolmaster and have no particular trials or difficulties to disturb their peace of mind beyond playing at football and boat racing. We have such characters in "Oakdale Grange;" who don't fight hard against a heavy series of obstacles that threaten them on all sides, but who pass a very comfortable sort of existence from beginning to end. In the first chapter the reader is introduced to the school at Oakdale Grange and its owner, Dr. Clarke. The pupils have been away for the holidays and have just returned. In the next chapter we become acquainted with the hero, Charlie Villars, "a fine-looking boy of about fifteen years of age, with short, curly black hair crisply clustered about his head; clear, truthful, bold grey eyes, which seemed to speak of the unflinching courage and honesty of their possessor, whose character was easily read in their clear blue depths." The "clear, truthful, bold grey eyes" of Charlie Villars presently encounter Sam Croft, and whilst talking together "a conveyance drove up to the gates, with coachman and footman in elegant blue liveries, and a baronet's coat-of-arms upon the panels of the well-appointed carriage. From it dismounted the sole occupant of the carriage, a sturdily built, dark, and rather haughtily sinister face; the owner of these qualifications being a young man of about seventeen years of age, who walked up to the trio already mentioned, extending his hand to Sam Croft, and saying (what do you think?) 'So you are here before me, then.'" We became almost breathless after this glowing description of the carriage and the men in blue livery to hear what the dread owner of the "sturdily built, dark, and rather haughtily sinister face" would deign to say, but the description is prolonged until the gentleman before mentioned like Jove descending from his throne, exclaims, "So you are here before me then."

> "The mountains laboured with prodigious throes,
> And lo! a mouse ridiculous arose."

The name of the new comer is Felix Marston, and there is at once a quarrel in consequence of something Marston is supposed to have done before he left school for the holidays. During the previous half-year the boys wrote essays for a prize given by a lord of the shire. By some trickery the essay written by Villars—who it is thought will secure the prize—is forged, very inferior stuff is introduced and his chance is at once destroyed. The offender is not discovered, and the prize is not given. This is the great point of the book—who forged the essay? and the mystery is carried on to the end (Marston being suspected in the meantime), when a naughty boy, named White, confesses. The narrative is lengthened by accounts of how some of the pupils were in the habit of drinking beer at a public-house till two or three o'clock in the morning, and how it became known to the second master, who is shot at by one of the boys because he does not approve of such a course. There are love affairs too; Sam Croft and Villars become enamoured of a little girl named Evy Charlecote. She encourages them both more or less and finally marries neither, having become acquainted with a third person who, it would appear, puts Sam Croft and the boy with the "clear, truthful, bold grey eyes" completely in the shade. The book is neatly printed in one volume, and adorned with two capital illustrations.

DIABOLICAL BRIGAND OUTRAGE.—Whilst the Marathon murders are filling the public mind with horror, particulars arrive of an outrage by Chilian brigands which will excite in every breast the deepest sympathy for the victims. Don Gomez y Lagoberon, a famous bandit captain, who, from his fastnesses in the Sierra Profunda, has long defied the Chilian authorities, was pursued, with the brigands under his command, by a body of troops, who succeeded in driving him to take refuge in a cavern near the summit of a lofty mountain. In this cavern he had concealed a female captive, whose husband he had robbed and slain, and whom he had for some time compelled to live with him. The soldiers made several attempts to reach the entrance to this cavern, to which there was only one means of access—a mere mountain goat track. But Lagoberon rolled heavy rocks down upon them, and succeeded in beating them off after several men had been severely injured. The officer in command resolved to starve the bandit out. After two days, blockade, however, the soldiers improvised an escalade of the robber chieftain's stronghold, and succeeded in capturing him. To their horror they found that Lagoberon had cut off one of his unfortunate companion's breasts, and eaten it. The poor woman was discovered in a dying state, having sustained a fearful loss of blood; and she expired shortly after her rescue from the clutches of her paramour. The butcher was conveyed to Talca, where he was promptly tried and condemned to death by the garotte. In South America execution follows sentence with startling rapidity; and Gomez was straightway conducted to the scaffold, guarded by a strong escort of mounted gendarmes. While the executioner was engaged in adjusting his "*toilet de mort*," the convict drew a whistle from his pocket, and blew it sharply, whereupon about sixty of his men, who had introduced themselves amongst the crowd surrounding the scaffold, rushed upon the gendarmes, and massacred them ere they could offer any resistance. They freed Lagoberon, and garotted the executioner; after which they escaped to the mountains, taking several women with them.

"Two years ago I had a fall which so wrenched my thigh that I could not be moved without great pain. My doctor could give me no relief nor even encouragement that I should ever be able to walk again. After lying in much pain three weeks I tried your Pain Killer, and found almost immediate relief, and in a few weeks could walk without aid.—Mary Rapsey, Hackney, *Nov.* 10, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, proprietor of *Once a Week*, is dead.

A monument to Luther is to be raised at Eisleben, his native town.

A street at Brussels has been named after De Beriot, the late violinist.

The latest trashy catchpenny publication in London is *The Devil*.

Miss Julia Mathews, "the English Grand Duchess," is too unwell to appear in public.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented Mdlle. Nilsson with a group of daisies in diamonds.

The French critics agree, for the most part, as to the excellence of Mr. Benedict's "St. Cecilia."

The late Mr. Toulmin Smith's fossils have been purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Mr. Fechter is daily expected home from America, to which country he returns in the autumn.

The new Birmingham daily is not to appear until Christmas—perhaps not until the new year.

A new comedy by Mr. Cheltnam (sub-editor of *Belgravia*) is underlined at the Charing Cross Theatre.

Mr. Bright, who is staying at Llandudno, is not allowed to read, so he amuses himself by knitting stockings.

Mr. Arthur Sullivian's "Prodigal Son" is shortly to be performed at Glasgow, under the composer's direction.

New Ireland is the name of a journal which has appeared as the representative of the Irish Nationalists in London.

By way of "improving the occasion" of the *plébiscite*, M. Schott has published a *Valse de Salon*, entitled "Oui ou Non."

Mr. Bandmann, the tragedian, is acting at Melbourne, Australia, where he seems to have awakened great enthusiasm.

A new monthly is talked of—"Dolby's Circular," edited by Charles Dickens, jun. It is to be given away!

An autograph letter which John Wesley wrote to a Miss Knapp, of Worcester, on February 15, 1791, was sold by auction last week for £8.

Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton) will probably reconsider her determination to leave the stage now that Mr. Robertston's health is returning.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's Cantata "The Ancient Mariner" is announced for performance, with full orchestra and chorus, at Cambridge, Oxford, and Cheltenham,

A piece at the Surrey, announced as a summer pantomime, and entitled "The Beggar's Uproar," proves to be nothing more than a burlesque of the ordinary description.

We hear that Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance (on his return from Italy) in the "Messiah" at Mr. Leslie's concert, to be held at St. James's Hall on the 25th instant.

"Dea," the name of M. Cohen's new work just produced at the Opera Comique, is said to have been suggested by the initial letters of Auber's names: D. (F.) E. A. The compliment is not very obvious.

"The Period" comes out in a new dress. It is cleverly and smartly written (witness the epitaph on the *Pall Mall Gazette*), but the illustrations are not worthy of the literature. They are coarse and smudgy.

Signor Mario has been engaged as Regisseur-General at the Italian Opera House, St. Petersburg. The term for which he has signed is three years. The post is one that makes him manager of the undertaking.

Some new and stringent rules are in force at the Munich Opera. Nobody is allowed to enter during the performance of the overture, and those who arrive while the curtain is up are required to wait till it falls before taking their seats.

Madame Volpini has received from her St. Petersburg admirers a jewelled ornament, representing a music-staff with the notes La, Do, Re, followed by the words "du public"—a not unhappy mode of describing the singer as "Padorée du public."

Mr. Thomas Brock, the sculptor, son of Mr. W. Brock, of Worcester, whose "Salmacis" we engraved in No. 2, exhibits again at the Royal Academy. Mr. Brock recently received a gold medal for his group of "Hercules strangling Antœus."

We hear that a new comedy, to be entitled (in rather Robertsonian fashion) "R. A.," is to be produced at a West End Theatre in London, and that "Academy doings," illustrated in the adventures of a young artist, will be part of the entertainment.

Mr. Charles Hallé has offered his services as pianist at the Bonn Festival in celebration of the Beethoven centenary. The centenary will be kept at Vienna by a performance of "Egmont" (with Beethoven's music), "Fidelio," and the Ninth Symphony.

We transferred from a contemporary an announcement of the death of Miss Louisa Laidlaw, formerly of the Princess's, Lyceum, and Adelphi Theatres. The rumour was false, and the lady herself has written from Cork, where she is acting, to contradict it.

The *London Figaro* is a new daily of *The Glow-worm* class. The principal editor is, we believe, Mr. John Plummer, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in American and French journalism, and under whose careful direction the new paper promises to be successful.

Artists and others desirous of subscribing to a memorial to the late George Cattermole, may send contributions to Coutts'; or to Mr. Tom Taylor; Mr. Frith, R.A.; Mr. Evans, of Eton College; Mr. E. Franks, India Office; or to Mr. S. C. Hall, "Art Journal" Office.

Sir Henry Bulwer's "Life of Lord Palmerston" will appear before the end of the present season. It is said (according to the *Athenæum*) that it will probably show Lord Palmerston's character to have been simpler and more frank than the present generation is inclined to believe.

The Rev. J. W. Nutt, the Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, has just brought out an edition of three of the earliest extant treatises on Hebrew Grammar. They are the work of Rabbi Jehuda Hayug, of Fez, who lived in the tenth century. Two of them relate to verbs containing treble and double letters; the third is on punctuation.

It would appear that our able contemporary, the *Illustrated London News*, has been hoaxed. Last Saturday it contained a "portrait" of "the Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph," which was *not* the right reverend gentlemen at all, but some other reverend gentleman not in the least like Mr. Joshua Hughes. Doubtless the "portrait" was taken from a photograph supplied by some practical joker. It is a pity, however, that practical jokers are not more frequently traced, and punished according to their deserts. —*Sportsman.*

We are getting on splendidly with our church music here in London! At a well-known church where (says the *Musical Standard*) the very extremity of ritual is in vogue, the members of the fashionable congregation were on Easter Day regaled with the overtures to "Tancredi" and "Figaro" (strikingly ecclesiastical compositions) performed, after a manner, as concluding voluntaries! During the communion service, a selection from that very religious opera known as "Trovatore" was blared out to the astonishment of musical hearers and to the disgust of all not steeped in the sensational nonsense of the time.

LITTLE ASTON HALL.

This "splendid mansion house" is in the beautiful parish of Shenstone, and is about two miles and a half distant from the pleasant village which gives its name to the parish. The present Hall, of which our illustration forms a correct view, is almost entirely a modern structure. The old Hall was erected by Mr. William Tennent, who was lord of the manor at the beginning of the present century. The Rev. Mr. Nightingale bestowed upon the old building the title of a "splendid mansion house," and adds that "an extensive lawn stretches itself around the Hall, finely shaded with trees, and embellished by a noble lake. A very handsome bridge has been erected over the water, and opposite to the bridge is an elegant stone conservatory which adds considerably to the general beauty of the scenery." The praise which the early writer bestowed upon the house as erected by Mr. Tennant, has not been confirmed by more modern authorities, one of whom described it as an example of the tasteless Ionic of the last century. The present owner of little Aston Hall is the Hon. E. S. Parker Jervis, and he has so enlarged and improved the "tasteless Ionic" building, as to make it almost an entirely new house. The architect of the present Hall was Mr. E. J. Payne, of Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, and the work of improvement was begun in 1857, and completed at the end of 1859 or the beginning of 1860. The building was originally a parallel, but, says the late Mr. A. Davidson, in its present restored, or greatly extended condition, forms a centre, with two noble wings, fourteen feet in advance of the main portico. The style adopted is that of the fenestral Italian, elaborately enriched, and the material used is Hallington stone. The elevation of the ground floor throughout is rusticated, and the windows square-headed, with projecting keystones, the quoins and dressings being vermiculated.

The first floor windows in the centre on the south front consist of a triplet, with a couplet on either side, all terminating in semicircular heads, the arches being classed with receding carved shells, and the dressings consist of Ionic pilasters, with enriched carved capitals, surmounted by elaborately decorated archivolts. The windows to each wing are also triplets, terminating in semicircular heads, the dressings and archivolts being similar to those in the centre, but the arches left open for light. This arrangement is rendered necessary in consequence of the ground floor rooms being fifteen feet high, while those in the centre are twelve feet only; and in order to preserve uniformity of range throughout the entire *façade*, a frieze and cornice run round the building, while in front of each of the triplet windows is placed a pierced stone balcony, projecting from the face about three feet, and supported on massive trusses. The centre rises one story higher than the wings, and the dressings of the window of the upper story consist of pierced balconies supported on trusses, with plain moulded architraves. The capping and sills of these balconies range in a string course below the frieze and the lower member of the main cornice of the wings, and this portion of the edifice is terminated by a bold and handsome cornice, surmounted by a balustrade cornice, on the piers of which are placed terminals, the design being a pineapple belted.

The west front is lighted by five windows on each story, and the centre window on the ground floor opens into a conservatory, sixty feet in length, terminating in a square, out of which rises a dome. The first four windows have semicircular heads with panelled and moulded architraves, terminating in covered consoles supporting segmental pediments; and the cornice and balustrade correspond to the central portion of the building.

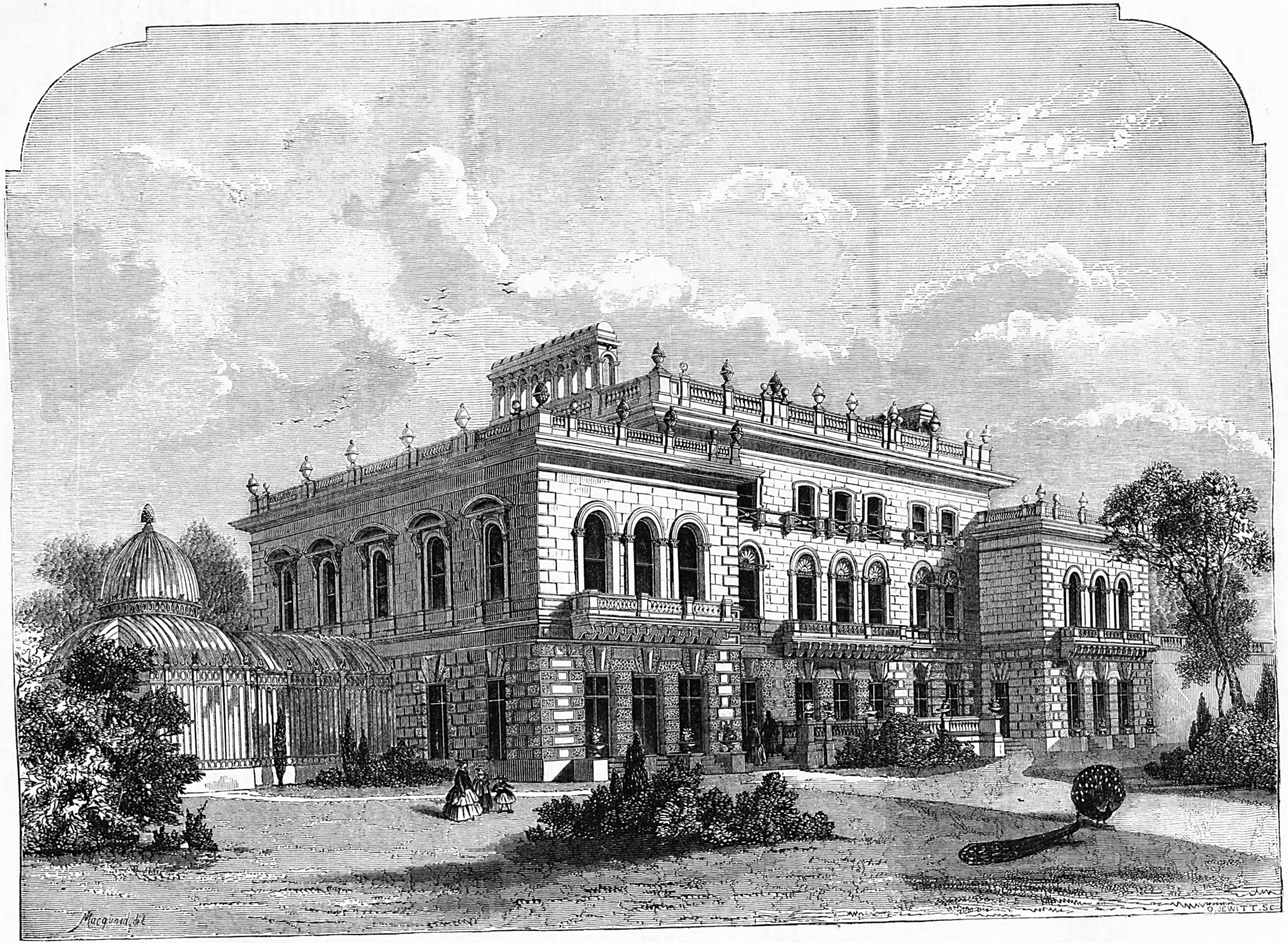
The north front resembles that of the west, all the details, though somewhat less elaborate, presenting the same characteristics; the only material difference being the addition of a noble portico of six Doric columns, the piers of the balustrade cornice above being finished with terminals in accordance with the general design. On the eastern side the offices adjoin the main building.

The chimnies are arranged in two stacks, one on each side of the central portico, each group forming an ornamental arcade, surmounted with trusses and cornices. The beauty of the south front is greatly enhanced by a terrace occupying the entire space between the wings, access to it being gained by two broad flights of steps, and the whole is guarded by a balustrade with piers; these, as also those between the windows of the wings, are crowded by large vases of flowers, and all the ground floor rooms open to the terrace.

Internally the west wing contains a library with a carved roof, and a large drawing room, on the ground floor; on the first floor, four large rooms, with a corridor running the entire length of the wing, and lighted by a handsome lantern in the roof. The east wing is arranged in a similar manner, the rooms on the ground floor being a dining room and a gun and bath room. The centre part of the south front contains a small drawing room, a noble staircase, twenty feet in width (the stairs being of Painswick stone, and the balustrade of bronze), and a breakfast room, all *en suite*. On the upper floor are numerous suites of chambers and dressing rooms. The whole of the doors on the ground floor are arranged in a straight line, so that when they are open a complete view through the entire length of the house to the western termination of the conservatory may be obtained from the eastern side of the dining room. The fittings of the various rooms are a wainscot, French-polished; and the floors of oak, with a border of Swiss parqueterie.

Little Aston, of which this noble residence is the pride and ornament, is a hamlet in the parish of Shenstone. In the time of Henry III. the manor was in the possession of a family named from the place. In 1583 it was held by a family of the name of Fowke, to whom also belonged Brewood, Gunston, Batchacre, Little Wyrley, and other land in Staffordshire. In the time of Charles I. it passed to the Deuries; from whom it was bought by Richard Scott of Birmingham, who built the house, says Harwood, "as it was when Saunders wrote his history." From Scott it passed by marriage to Andrew Harket of Moxhull, who sold it to William Tennant, who possessed it in 1820. The population of the hamlet is 115.

This delightful place is one of the seven hamlets which form the parish of Shenstone, to which the village gives its name. It is situated on a gentle eminence, three miles south of Lichfield. Almost every house has a small garden in front, which "contributes at once to the beauty of the place and the accommodation of the inhabitants." The parish is of considerable extent, well watered by several rivulets which abound with excellent trout. It contains much good sound upland suitable for turnips and barley and other grain. There are also fertile tracts of meadow and pasture land on the banks of the rivulets, where sheep, cows, and oxen are fattened in abundance. The parish is exceedingly healthy, and several instances of extreme longevity are recorded. Henry Lee died in Shenstone in the year 1660, at, it is said, the advanced age of 107; and Susannah Southwell is reported to have taken a husband at the mature age of 112. "She" says the chronicler, "could relate occurrences to which she had been an eye-witness a hundred years before." Shenstone Church is dedicated to St. John, and stands nearly in the centre of the village. It is a very ancient structure in the form of a cross, but much altered from its original condition by necessary repairs. The body is supported by a variety of strong pillars." The living is a vicarage worth £488 per annum. The whole parish contains an area of 8,541 acres, has 436 houses, a population numbering 2,131 people, and its real property is valued at £17,723.



LITTLE ASTON HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

The convict John Kelly, who at last Circuit Court, Glasgow, was sentenced to death for the murder of a deformed woman in a field near Duke-street, in that city, has been respited.

Accident to a Bicyclist.—On Saturday a number of gentlemen forming a bicycle club started from Hillman's Stores, New-street, Birmingham, on an excursion to Acock's Green; but, unfortunately, just beyond the place named one of the riders got his leg between the two wheels of his bicycle. He was thrown down, and his leg broken instantly. Medical assistance was procured, and the injury was attended to. He is going on well.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE MARATHON TRAGEDY.

We have given the sad details of the Greek massacre so fully in previous numbers that only a brief reference to the crime is necessary as an accompaniment to our illustration on this page of the tragedy itself. The manner in which the unfortunate gentlemen met their fate was detailed last week. Stabbed, shot, and hacked with the deadly yataghan, the victims' death-struggles must have been terrible to witness. Mr. Vyner's fate was less dreadful than that of his companion: he was shot through the heart, and probably died instantly. Seven of the brigands have been killed, and their heads exposed to the populace at Athens; four are in custody; and ten are at large, which accounts for the whole band.

A Greek paper says the assertion that the English Minister, Mr. Erskine, never informed the authorities of the intended excursion of his countrymen to Marathon is unfounded. As customary, Mr. Erskine sent on Saturday the clerk and translator of the Legation, Mr. Lambros, to inform the Director of the Police that the excursion was fixed for Monday. The Secretary of Police, in the Director's absence, answered that he would do what was wanted, and arrange with the Mirarchy. In consequence, four mounted gendarmes were given, and orders sent to the commander of the detachment at Kephisia to see to the safety of the tourists; but these steps were rendered nugatory by the tourists not complying with the advice given them by the officer to go slowly, so as to enable the soldiers to keep up with them. A direct communication between Mr. Erskine and the Minister was altogether unnecessary. It might have been interpreted into a want of confidence in the repeated assurances of the Government as to public security. It has always been the custom to give information in this way of any intended excursion, and Mr. Erskine acted in the usual manner.

Lord Clarendon issued on Saturday the eighth batch of correspondence on the late lamentable affair at Marathon.

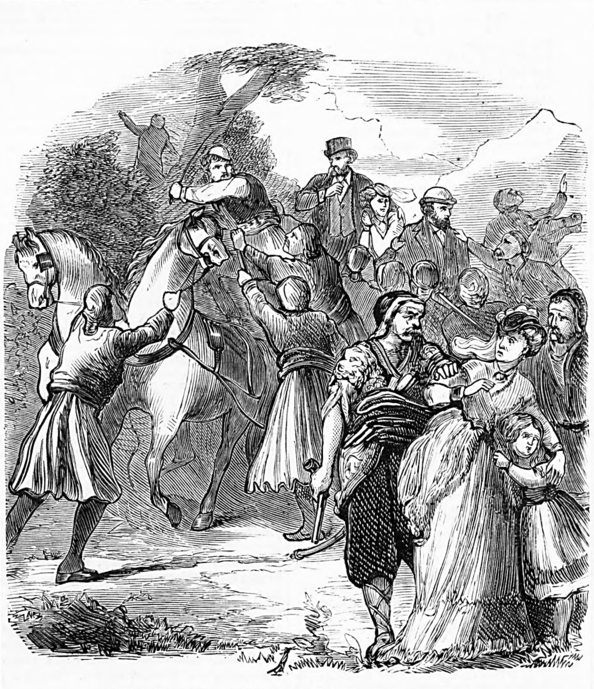
The first letter is a note from Mr. H. F. Clere Vyner, brother of the deceased gentleman, dated the 11th inst., enclosing a statement, taken down by a shorthand writer, from the lips of Louis Gleissner, a German courier, who accompanied Lord and Lady Muncaster and Mr. Frederick Vyner on their journey.

Gleissner was not with the excursionists, as there was no room in the carriage, so that his statement throws no light on the capture or the subsequent treatment of the victims.

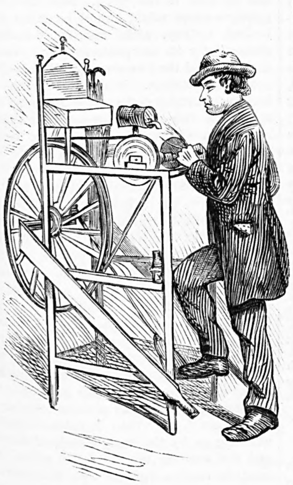
The enclosed letters, written by the captives during Gleissner's stay, are as follows:—

Mr. F. G. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

"April 19, Tuesday, 8 a.m.



THE MASSACRES AT MARATHON.—The Capture of the Tourists.



BIRMINGHAM STREET CHARACTERS:—THE KNIFE-GRINDER.

"My dear Muncaster,—We are all fairly well, as we have food, shelter, and drink, with smoke. Our spirits are not so good, as the uncertainty of our future is at times enough to drive us wild. Gleissner told me privately that you suggested coming here; on no account do so, as it cannot better matters. Do not let the Government drop this matter; they (the brigands) will not come down, as far as money goes, be we with them ever so long. I trust they will send a decisive answer by the Demarch, who, I think, Arvanitakos would believe more readily than the late messengers from Government. I shall very likely send by the next messenger some letters which I desire to be kept unopened, relative to business, &c., in case anything may happen to me, when you can send them to my people. I consider the idea of Gleissner exchanging with me impossible, and were it possible I would not hear of it for a minute. Telegraph to De Grey to ask Lord Clarendon to urge on the Greek Government to get us released, and they can do it, and will, if sufficient pressure is put on them; and write to him or send on this letter, explaining that this is no ordinary act of brigandage, but to a certain amount political; and that we went to Marathon on the War Minister's word. Gleissner will explain about Lady M.'s chain. I am much afraid that we shall have to go north. We are only about two hours from Bœotia. The scenery is lovely, but the strain on our nerves is great. I trust to God that negotiations will soon be finished; but the Greeks are not, to my idea, business-like. Tell my mother that time is so short I can only just scrawl a line to her; and I should deem it a great kindness if you or Lady M. would write to her by each mail. Pray to God to watch over us.—Yours affectionately,

(Signed) "F. G. Vyner.

"P.S.—Best regards to Lady Muncaster."

Mr. Lloyd to Lord Muncaster.

"Dear Muncaster,—Things do not look pleasant, and we all in a very unhappy state of mind. You must try what you can do to get the amnesty; but we shall have to pay besides. But I see little prospect of a satisfactory conclusion unless the Greek Government at once sends out an agent to treat about the amnesty. They require an answer in Greek to their letter to Messrs. Erskine and Minerva. You must get something sent.—Yours, &c. (Signed) "E. Lloyd."

"I perfectly agree with what has been said before. I will pay as much as I have in the world. But an agent from the Government is, to my mind, indispensable. God be with us.

(Signed) "Frederick Vyner."

"P.S.—Don't send the ransom by itself."

Mr. F. G. Vyner to Lord Muncaster.

(Extract.)

"(Apparently) April 20.

"The messenger has arrived from Athens, and has, in conjunction with Noel, had a lengthened interview with the chief; the result is unfavourable. The chief has said to Noel that he will keep us safe for three or four months; but of course the soldiers being set loose has done away with our security, and on the first engagement with the troops we must die, as they would kill us at once. The proposition of being sent out of the country they at present will not agree to at all. On the second proposition of being sent to prison for trial, they say rather than do that they would die fighting, as they put no trust in the Greek Government. There is one thing they would agree to, namely, that a formal trial should be held here, and that they should be pardoned afterwards; this does not seem illegal. And thank the King and his Ministers on my behalf for their kindness, and say that I do not ask (for I am powerless to do that), but that, as a dying man, I implore of them humbly to grant this request of the brigands, and to prevent the operations of the soldiers; as if not, we must die in a day or two, besides the needless bloodshed that would ensue. The Government official regards our position as beyond hope, so we must trust to God that we may die bravely, as Englishmen should do.—Pray for your unfortunate but affectionate friend,

(Signed) "Frederick Vyner.

"P.S.—Show this to Mr. Erskine, if you like. No chance of a messenger; if there is, send a Bible. These men are desperate; no pressure will avail."

THE KNIFE-GRINDER.

Our sketch is of a well-known Birmingham street character—a knife-grinder, whose lineaments will be recognised at once. Whether, like Canning's famous knife-grinder, the subject of our sketch is quite destitute of anything like a "story," we cannot say; we are not in his confidence to that extent. Those who care to know may ascertain for themselves by paying a visit, on any Saturday night, to the back of the Market Hall, where the grinder takes up his position.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

We regret to record another of these disasters. William Parry, a butty collier, employed at the colliery of Messrs. Perry and Co., Woodbank, Darlaston, was going down the pit-shaft in a skip with a man named Harris. They had not descended more than twenty yards when a pulley fell from the top and knocked Parry to the bottom of the pit. The poor fellow died in a few minutes. At the inquest on Thursday at Summer Hill, Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, said it was the duty of the butties to see to the proper working of the pit in all its phases. Harris said he had not done so. In further answer to Mr. Baker, Harris said they had no "bonnet" over them whilst on the skip. Deceased removed it on the previous Saturday night, saying, as he did so, that the shaft was a new one, and the "bonnet" was needless. Harris could neither read nor write, and never had the rules read over to him. A banksman gave evidence to the effect that he saw the pulley fall. The Coroner, in summing up, said it was a serious matter for the proprietors to have a man like the witness, Harris, in a responsible position.—A verdict of "Accidental death was returned.

A "REVOLUTION" PUT DOWN.

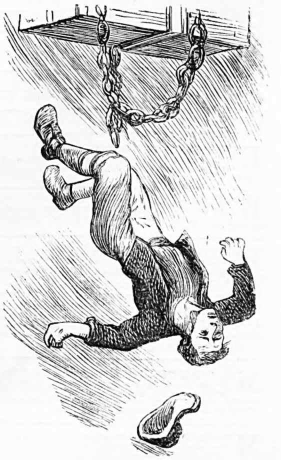
The revolution of the Rue Faubourg du Temple, to which we referred last week, utterly and absurdly collapsed on Thursday. It is thus described by the entertaining Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who, writing on Saturday night, says:—Punctual to the hour, I put in an appearance at the appointed place. On Wednesday I had been kept staring at the bills of the theatre for hours. A light dragoon officer, with a drawn sword in the van, a subaltern in my rear, and three sergents de ville on each flank of my position, my advance was threatened, any lateral movement watched, and my retreat cut off. I found myself in a revolutionary dead lock; was laughed at for going there, told that "a drop of chassepot" would do me good, and, having seen very little, returned late at night, and described it as elaborately as possible. Still it was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But, lo! the next night the driver of cab "20,130," my faithful conductor, though sulky and afraid—he had, I think, just then increased his family to twenty-four children, like the late lamented Sir William Curtis—drove right up to the dangerous district, and not the least cordon of troops, hardly the shadow of a cocked hat, interfered with us or our movements. A street full of boys, a handful of police, some loose stones, a few cabs—such were the ruins of the revolution of 1870. I should like again to suggest to the Imperial Government that another time, when there is a grand change of policy and *émeutes* are imminent, it would perhaps be wiser not to be found repaving the worst street in the worst district. "Did you," said the Irish priest to the ostler, "ever grease horses' teeth to prevent their eating their corn and beans?" "Faith, and I never did, your reverence, and thanks for the hint; but I will at once." I leave you to draw the moral. *Ecce iterum!* Here is another failure in the trade of wholesale disturbance, transacted by the firm of Rochefort, Flourens, Fonvielle, and Co. "No effects" is stuck up on their door, and the announcement will not be removed, I fancy, for some years. A gigantic *fiasco*. It is a terrible blow for such "liberalism" as is represented by the *Marseillaise*, *Rappel*, and *Reveil*. Missing fire is fatal to movements of this kind here, where the ludicrous is always put forward; they say that the leaders forgot to charge, and had nothing to discharge. It is over just in time, as the troops were getting very savage.

A STAFFORDSHIRE TRAGEDY.

A double crime has been committed at the village of Brownedge, in North Staffordshire, between the Potteries and Leek. The wife of a butty collier named James Goodwin had shown signs of insanity. On Friday Goodwin was at work from early in the morning, and his wife and her two children were at home by themselves. About three o'clock in the afternoon, she took her infant in her arms, and, leading the elder child by the hand, went upstairs to the bedroom, and shut the door. She then put the baby in the bed, and the girl upon the bed, both in a recumbent position, and getting her husband's razor, proceeded in the most deliberate manner to cut the throat of the elder child. She made a fearful incision in the left side of the throat, but did not fortunately reach the windpipe, and having done so much she went to the infant and cut its throat in the same way, but with greater effect, the windpipe being severed. Turning to the elder child, she asked her, "Are you dead?" and finding she was not, she went round to her, and attempted to complete her work of destruction. The girl, however, had been made sensible of her danger, and of the intention of her mother, and when the latter came back to her she ran from the room. The mother then cut her own throat, and lay in the bed by the side of the infant. The girl running into the street made an alarm, and a number of neighbours ran to the house; but, with the superstition or cowardice so common in country people, they would not venture into the house until P.C. Butler, who had heard of the catastrophe, arrived, and then the mother and child were found lying side by side in a pool of blood, and still bleeding profusely. Whatever could then be done to prevent the consummation of the woman's rashness was done, and medical assistance was at once sent for, but too late to save the infant. The elder child, though seriously, was not fatally hurt. The wound was closed, and the poor child is going on favourably. The mother was as well as could be expected on Saturday afternoon, and there was a fair prospect of her recovery in course of time. On Saturday she was asked if she knew what had become of her infant, and she replied that she had cut its throat. She answered other questions sensibly enough; but whether she was then in her ordinary state of mind or was merely experiencing a lucid interval it is difficult to say. After the attempt on herself and her children, she requested some one to tell her husband to cut his throat, and frequently during that evening she showed indications of mental disease. She was placed in custody, and a police-officer guards her. When she is sufficiently recovered she will be removed, and proceeded against for the murder of her infant child.

The coroner's inquiry into the death of the infant (Amos Goodwin) began on Monday at the Infant School-room before Mr. Booth, district coroner. Evidence to the above effect was given by Sarah Ann Goodwin, the sister of the deceased, and by the mother-in-law of the accused, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Appointment of Stipendiary for Sheffield.—We (*Sheffield Independent*) stated, on Friday, that the Home Secretary, after mature deliberation, and considering the peculiar circumstances in which a Sheffield stipendiary must perform his duties, had offered the appointment to James E. Davis, Esq., the Stipendiary Magistrate in the Potteries, where his administration of justice has given great satisfaction. We are now enabled to state that Mr. Davis has accepted the offer. Gentlemen in the Potteries who have been aware of the pending communications between the Home Office and Mr. Davis have expressed great regret at the prospect of losing his services.



FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

The Cathedrals of England.—An excellent work has been taken in hand by Messrs. Pumphrey Brothers, photographic publishers, of Birmingham. This is the publication of short accounts of English Cathedrals, with photographic illustrations of their most famous parts. The Cathedrals which have been so treated are those of Canterbury, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Peterborough, Salisbury, Wells, Winchester, York, and Hereford. We have received a copy of the latter, containing twelve small photographic pictures of the cathedral. These "short accounts" of the cathedrals are published at sixpence, and are capital mementoes of our famous shrines.

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GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£10	10
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GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£11	11
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GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£22	0
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£18	18
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CLOCKS, ,,	£12	12
CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE),	£4	0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£6	0
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EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"The use of machinery in the manufacture of gold articles is of great advantage to the public."—Morning Paper.

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"By the introduction of machinery 50 per cent. is saved in the manufacture of gold jewellery."—*Standard*, September, 1867.

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"Owing to machinery, they can give eighteen-carat gold ornaments much cheaper than when they were produced by hand."—*Court Journal.*

MR. STREETER makes his parts of a Watch in the same manner, saving an immensity of cost in labour, while at the same time he produces an accuracy of fit and proportion which can only be produced by machinery. —*Daily News*, Dec. 10, 1868.

MR. STREETER has already succeeded in producing by machinery well-made English Lever Watches, which he can sell at a price as low as that at which an ordinary Geneva Watch can be obtained, with the greater advantage of durability.—*Standard*, Dec. 11, 1868.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

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H. W. HOWE,
Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of
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AND MILLINERY.
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[677

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, BENNETT'S HILL, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1812, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stock in Trade, and goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, &c., Liverpool. [797

MR. S. J. PARKER,
Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.
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[654

NOTICE.
BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.
The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
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which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.
TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.
MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.
Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 21, 1870.

NEXT year the vast district to which the term Black Country has been well applied is to be invaded by the Royal Agricultural Society, whose 1871 Exhibition will take place at Wolverhampton. Shrewsbury was as anxious to entertain the Society as the Black Country town; but the arguments of the Mayor of Wolverhampton were too potent to be disregarded, and so Shrewsbury has to wait another year for the honour.

BIRMINGHAM is, unhappily, not without its Fenian sympathisers, and, what is more important, Fenian agents. Two of the latter were arrested at Paddington station on Saturday. If the information published by our contemporary the *Daily Post* be correct—and we see no reason to doubt its authenticity—there is a nest of Fenians in the Midland capital. Baulked in their treasonable designs in the country they are doing their best to ruin, these Fenian agents transported themselves to Birmingham with the object of exciting the sympathy of the dissatisfied classes. At present we are in ignorance as to the success or non-success of their mission. All we know is, that for two months they have been residing in Birmingham under the complete *surveillance* of the police; that they have been drilling near the police-station; that they have become possessed of a great number of fire-arms; and that on Saturday two of them were arrested at Paddington station, immediately on their arrival from Birmingham. It seems incredible that this Fenian drilling should have been allowed to go on uninterruptedly for a number of months in one of the chief towns in the country; and, whilst giving the police all possible credit for their efficiency as watchmen, we should like to know why this treasonable coterie was not broken up as soon as it was discovered to exist.

"The health of Mr. Bright" has furnished a heading to newspaper paragraphs for more weeks than it is pleasant to count. Last week every journal was announcing the right honourable gentleman's illness as being so serious that the Board of Trade would never again have the benefit of his services. Now we have the *Scotsman* and the *Daily News* emphatically asserting—the first, that "The right honourable gentleman is making rapid and satisfactory progress towards recovery; and but for the undesirability of taxing too soon a newly-acquired strength, would probably be able to resume his official and Parliamentary duties during the present session;" and the second, that "Mr. Bright's health is making satisfactory progress towards complete recovery." But our lively contemporary the *Period* puts another complexion on the matter:—

> *Malgré* the persistent contradiction given to the rumour that Mr. Bright's illness is not altogether unconnected with political questions, a little bird whispers us that the statement is not altogether ill-founded. Some people are greatly affected by hay-fever at a certain season of the year; probably, the right honourable gentleman's malady, if political, will not long survive the Royal assent to one or two important measures now being debated in Parliament.

A line from Mr. Bright saying that his health is improving (which all would rejoice to hear), or that he is still physically *hors de combat* (which all would regret), would put an end to all this tittle-tattle.

THE Sequestration Bill, read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday, will cripple the credit of beneficed clergymen in a financial sense. It requires the forfeiture of a benefice by an uncertificated bankrupt, and abolishes the power of sequestering a living for the payment of creditors.

THE *Economist* has an interesting and important article on the position of the metropolitan press. Our contemporary says the London papers are losing influence, vigour, and circulation, and that the provincial press is rising as the London press goes back. The *Economist* thinks this will go on until we see something like the state of things in America, where each journal, however good, finds geographical limits to its circulation, and the journals of the greatest city have no universal influence, and only a nominal precedence, in the newspaper world. This is, we fancy, looking very far ahead. It is a curious fact that some of the London papers find their chief sale in the country. Take Birmingham as an example. The sale of London papers in Birmingham is enormous. It is the old and stupid prejudice of provincials themselves in favour of London publications that has given the London press such a hold and such a power over the provinces. London people look down upon country people, because country people look down upon themselves. Birmingham has an opinion of London Literature and London Art; so it should have; but in this toadyism of London it forgets the claims of its own people and its own press. Birmingham can hardly support three weekly papers of its own; but it patronises, and reads, and swears by a score of London publications. We quite endorse the spirit of the *Economist* leader; but the writer is some years in advance of the age. Limit the *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Gazette* to Birmingham, and what would their circulation be? Not a third of the present issue. Limit the *Illustrated Midland News* to Birmingham, and we should cut off a considerably larger proportion than either the *Post* or *Gazette.* It is true we hold an exceptional position, being the only country paper with a London circulation; yet the days of "geographical limits" are a long way in the future.

MIDLAND COUNTIES EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

Although a page of the *Illustrated Midland News* last week was devoted to a description of the contents of the Exhibition at Derby which is now in the third week of its existence, the space at our command was inadequate to the demand made upon it; and whilst Art was honoured with almost exclusive reference, Industry cried aloud for equal mention.

That every week the Exhibition increases in popularity and attractiveness was proved to our satisfaction on Saturday last. In the early part of the day it is true the number of visitors was lamentably small; yet the Committee showed no signs of depression, but held fast to the belief that the attendance would be almost as large as they wished in the afternoon. Their conjecture was correct; for noon had scarcely passed than the Hall began to fill with a rapidity that predicated a crowded room ere the day was over. A deserved compliment was paid to the Volunteers, who (being in uniform) were admitted without payment in the afternoon. Their scarlet tunics gave a warmth of colour to the Hall which was both effective and pleasant to the vision. Seen from the gallery—which might almost be called the Ladies' Gallery, after that in "another place;" for its occupants consisted almost exclusively of the fair sex—the Hall looked extremely brilliant. Might we venture to hint to the managers that to throw open the Exhibition free to Volunteers in uniform every Saturday afternoon would not materially lessen their receipts, and would infallibly popularise the affair?

Not the least attractive feature in the Exhibition is the daily musical performance by the excellent corps of musicians under the leadership of Mr. Waring. Music, Poetry, and Painting theoretically, though seldom, it is to be feared, in practice, go together: the former and the latter art certainly harmonise at the Derby Exhibition, where the only interference with the music of Auber, Verdi, Offenbach, Strauss, and Gungl is the incessant thumping of the ribbon-loom. Of course we are all grateful to that distinguished mechanic M. Jacquard for his invaluable invention; but when the plaintive strains of "Dites Moi" or "Voici le Sabre" are bewitching us by the lovely melody of the one and the exciting theme of the other, we candidly confess that we wish M. Jacquard and his loom with the 2,500 cards at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, whither in our heart of hearts we consign them!

In our notes on the pictures last week we necessarily omitted to mention many which were worthy of remark. Nor was anything said respecting that celebrated Midland artist "Wright of Derby"—a locution for which we are indebted to the Catalogue, in which also we find a few interesting particulars of the famous painter, supplied, with other biographical notices, by Mr. J. J. Briggs, F.R.S.L. The son of a respectable attorney of the county town, Wright was born at Derby on the 23rd of September, 1734. In early life he showed a taste for mechanics, which seems to have given way before an inclination for drawing. This led to his being sent to London, and placed under the celebrated portrait painter Hudson, who had amongst his pupils Mortimer and Sir Joshua Reynolds. With Hudson, Wright remained two years; then, returning to Derby, he set up as a portrait painter on his own account. His performances not being satisfactory to himself, he returned to London in 1756, and pursued his studies for fifteen months. In 1760 Wright produced a set of historical pictures which deservedly rank very high. The principal of these were "The Gladiator," "The Orrery," "The Air Pump," and "The Blacksmith's Forge." These established his reputation, and placed him above the reach of jealousy and calumny. His firelights are said to be remarkable. He died August 29, 1797. The pictures by Wright, which are now on view at the Exhibition, are the following:—"Moonlight Scene near Naples," "Village on Fire," "The Farrier's Shop," "Rocky Landscape," "Virgil's Tomb," "The Young Cricketers," "A Philosopher giving a Lecture on the Orrery," "The Storm: Antigonus pursued by a Bear" (from "A Winter's Tale"), "Children of Artist," "Portraits of two Children and Dog," "Sterne's Maria," "A View in Italy (after Wilson)," "Moonlight Scene," "Vesuvius," "Boys with Bladder," "Rev. Chas. Hope" (a Magistrate and Mayor of Derby: a great lover of coursing), "Samuel Crompton" (Receiver-General during the Rebellion in 1745), "John Wright" (father of Artist), "John Berridge, M.D.," "Nathaniel, second Lord Scarsdale," "Mother of the Artist," "Lady Wilmot," "Miss Hannah Wright" (sister of the Artist), "Dr. Darwin" (the poet and physiologist; born at Elston, near Newark, 1793; died, 1802), "Mrs. C. Stead Hope," "Mrs. Charles Hope," "Miss Ann Wright" (sister of Artist), "Rev. C. Stead Hope, as a Boy," "Portrait of the Artist" (two pictures), "John Harrison," "Head Waiter at King's Head," "John Whitehurst, F.R.S.," "W. E. Abney," "Alderman Heath, the Banker," "Sir John Coke," and "Jedediah Strutt" (an ingenious inventor and mechanic).

The portrait gallery is rich in historical and local characters. Amongst these are portraits of Wright the artist, Oliver Cromwell (a fine portrait, by an unknown artist), the Duke of Monmouth (artist unknown), Colonel Newton, of the Old Volunteers; Gay, the poet (author of "The Trivia"); William Hutton (the Derby historian), William Cavendish, father of the present Duke of Devonshire (artist unknown); William, first Duke of Devonshire; Samuel Richardson, the author of "Clarissa," "Pamela," and other works (the famous novelist, whose "Clarissa" it will be remembered Mr. Dallas lately gave afresh to the world, was born at Derby); a portrait of "Wright of Derby" by Tate; one of Jedediah Buxton, and another of Elizabeth Hardwick, who is alluded to elsewhere. Buxton was the extraordinary calculator. A poor labourer, born at Elmton, Derbyshire, in 1707, his grandfather was vicar of that parish, and his father a schoolmaster. Jedediah was so stupid that even when he had reached the age of manhood he could neither read nor write. As though to compensate him for his deficiency in these respects, Buxton's powers of arithmetical calculation were extraordinary. One of his most wonderful feats was the following. A person proposed to him the problem:—"In a body, three sides of which are 23,146,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch?" Buxton solved it in five hours, although surrounded by a hundred labourers. His wonderful powers proved of no value to him, for he never rose beyond a common labourer, though he lived until he was 70 years old. Sir F. Chantrey (of whom there is also a portrait by an unknown artist) was another Derbyshire man who made a great name. Chantrey was born in 1782, at Norton. His family, though they were poor, gave their son a good education. In his leisure hours, he amused himself by making men in clay, and carving the figures of animals. He was placed under tuition, and soon developed into the famous sculptor with whose works everybody is familiar. It is recorded of Chantrey, who was buried at Norton, that he left £5 a year to ten poor boys to pluck the nettles and weeds from his grave.

A finer collection of original pictures was probably never seen out of London. To the art-student the Exhibition offers a splendid field for study; *connoisseurs* will find plenty to interest them; whilst visitors who do not profess to know aught concerning pictures, but only understand what pleases them, may be sure of being gratified by the pictorial treasures of the Exhibition. The thanks of all the owners of pictures are due to Mr. R. Keene, under whose directions the pictures were taken to the Exhibition building without sustaining any damage.

ANTIQUITIES.

Upstairs, in the portrait-room, the antiquarian, if he be of a zealous temperament, will have little difficulty in transporting himself back to Celtic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon times; for here are stored antiquities collected by Major Cox, Mr. J. F. Lucas, and Mr. L. L. Jewitt.

Mr. Lucas—an indefatigable collector—exhibits an ancient British gold torque found at Stanton in 1854; an Irish example found in Sligo in 1869, and now exhibited for the first time—both examples being of solid gold; flint instruments (arrow and spear-heads) some found at the celebrated Druidical Temple of Arborlow, Derbyshire—and others in Derbyshire barrows; various Celtic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains—arrow-heads, &c., found in Derbyshire barrows; ear-rings, gold pendant and two gold crosses set with stones; an Anglo-Saxon brooch, an amber pendent, Celtic bronze dagger, jet ornaments, some found on Lord Vernon's property; flint knife, Danish flints, two very characteristic specimens of ancient British sculls, one found at Tissington, the other at Hitter Hill; Roman cinerary urn, Celtic food and drinking-cups, the former found in Derbyshire; Celtic incense-cup, boss of a shield, two specimens of Gaulish pottery, found at Jersey in 1869; British and Norman pottery, Etruscan brooch of rare form, and other specimens of Etruscan pottery; vase from Herculaneum, and a cabinet of the 15th century.

Major Cox sends Babylonian cylinders, pilgrims' signs, some found in the Thames; a pax (from Beauchief Abbey), used by pilgrims, being considered as "the kiss of peace;" some ancient Egyptian incised slabs, "Fools' money," pilgrims' tokens, bronze celts, numerous Egyptian relics, &c., including a mummy from Thebes.

Mr. Jewitt sends some mummy cats, an autograph of Shakespeare, a Roman cinerary urn, a "brank," or scold's bridle; Roman lamps, &c.

Mr. Lucas and Major Cox are the arrangers of the Antiquarian department, which could not be in better hands.

MINERALS.

Students of mineralogy will find in this department a very complete collection of specimens, arranged by the Rev. J. M. Mello. The blue fluor spar is a splendid series; and there is a very handsome tazza belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. There are also a few specimens of the solid fluor spar vases, contributed by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Lucas, as well as some very early inlaid vases. Almost every mineral found in the county is shown, including some beautiful ornamental marbles peculiar to Derbyshire; a particularly interesting model of a coal-pit, shewing the workings and faults, on a scale of 33 feet to 1 inch; one small piece of copper found in the county, rock crystal not commonly found in Derbyshire, "Buxton diamonds," detached crystals of quartz, handsome table of fluor marbles, fluor spar, &c.

AT THE "X."

I.

Four p.m.; Blanche and Mabel are winking,
As the sunlight streams into the room;
And Emma is thoughtfully thinking
Of their pitiful, terrible doom—
Shut up in their Derbyshire home, here,
With nothing to call them outside;
Canoe on the river they can't, dear,
Nor yet on the bicycle ride.

II.

Direful sight! The Three Graces all blinking,
As the sunlight streams into the room;
And Miss Emma so thoughtfully thinking,
Like me, of their terrible doom!
Pleasant sight to a male person's vision,
If not to the opposite sex;
Oh! Graces, come view the Elysian
Fields—otherwise, come to the "X!"

III.

Invitation accepted? All right, dears;
Please put on your bonnets and things;
We must get there before it is night, dears,
So, Angels, give heed to your wings!
Well walked, I declare! Fifteen minutes!
You do honour to all of your sex.
Place aux dames! Here you are. Enter in; it's
The home of the Derbyshire "X."

IV.

"Now we'll trouble you, sir, to amuse us,
And point out the objects of Art."
"Yes, you know that you cannot refuse us."
"Now, sir, if you please, make a start."
'Pon my word, I am caught by the Graces;
I shouldn't like either to vex,
And I dare not leap over the traces
In describing the Derbyshire "X."

V.

Ahem! To your left is the fountain,
Enclosed in a grotto of rocks;
No chamois leaps up the brown mountain,
Nor is it all covered with flocks.
Here you leave all your sticks and umbrellas,
Irrespective of station or sex;
It's a bore to some dandefied fellah's,
Who'd like to take sticks in the "X."

VI.

I don't quite set up for Art Critic;
But whilst we are loitering past
The pictures, I'll make a philippic,
Which perhaps will but bore you at last.
Here's a Fruit Piece, by Poulton. Admire it?
Yes, but look at the girl in the snow—
If I'd money you should not desire it,
Ma belle, for you like it, I know.

VII.

Here Imogen swoons—beauteous creature!
How lovely she looks, lying there!
What grace in her every feature!
Yet, I know a young lady as fair!
Here the Law is laid down by the painter
Par excellence—Edwin Landseer;
And here, with a genius scarce fainter,
Is Wright, of all Derby the peer!

VIII.

Fourteen? Louise Rayner—a lady
Whom each, I am sure, will admire;—
And here is a picture by Faed—he
Is full of the genius and fire
Of the masters of eld, who before us
In their works live again in our days.
"I'm afraid, my dear sir, that you'll bore us,
If you sing every painter's just praise!"

IX.

Very well, I'm agreed, charming Graces;
But you've really seen nothing as yet.
You don't care? Then, I'll look out four places,
And we'll all but the music forget.
"The Grand Duchess" they're just going to play, dear,—
Most sprightly and gay of her sex;
What *would* all the Derby folks say, dear,
Were Schneider to come to the "X?"

X.

Better view from upstairs? Let us go where
I see vacant chairs by the clock.
"The Ruby" they're playing below there—
To be followed by—yes, "Flick and Flock."
Pretty, sad, joyful, beautiful faces,
Set on perfectly Juno-like necks!
Both Hebrew and Christian one traces
On the floor of the Derbyshire "X."

XI.

The carriage? So soon? "No—we'll walk, sir,
If you'll deign to escort us again."
Delighted, I'm sure; "And do talk, sir,"
Says Mabel, in furbelow'd train.
After tea there are singing and dancing;
And the fairest of all of her sex
O'er my shoulder is lovingly glancing
As I scribble this song of the "X!"

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The curacy of the Parish Church of Rowley Regis is vacant. It is worth £120 per annum.

About 350 of the poor of Sedgley, near Dudley, were treated to a good tea on Monday in celebration of the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson as vicar.

Birmingham Concert Hall.—The principal attractions at this popular Hall are the Female Minstrels and the Colonna Troupe. The "Can-Can" is danced by the latter company. There are two ballets every night; and several sentimental and comic vocalists, so that the large audiences which throng the Hall have nothing to complain of, but, on the contrary, a great deal to be pleased with.

The late Marquis of Hastings.—The monument to the late Marquis of Hastings, which has for some time been in course of erection by the Messrs. Gaffin, sculptors, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, at the Kensal-green Cemetery, is finished and uncovered for public view. It is surmounted by a figure of Hope clinging to the cross. The features of Hope are believed to be intended for those of the Marchioness.

Fatal Accident at Cheltenham.—On Saturday Daniel Berry, a plasterer, who was at work upon some scaffolding at Cheltenham, was blown off by the wind and fell a distance of many feet on to some iron spiked railings. One of the railings pierced his side. He remained impaled for some moments, when a woman raised an alarm, and the poor fellow was released from his terrible position, and removed to the General Hospital. His head was dreadfully injured, and one arm broken, besides the wound in his side, and he died in a few hours' time.

Protestant Meeting at Baddesley Clinton.—On Tuesday afternoon, the weather being favourable, a few members of the Birmingham Protestant Association arranged (says the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*) to have a pic-nic to the village of Knowle and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of circulating information on the errors of the Romish church, and particularly the convent system. The party spent the early part of the afternoon in distributing papers and pamphlets along the road, having a pleasant drive. Tea was provided at the Orange Tree Inn, after which the party adjourned to the open space in front, and the villagers attended an open-air meeting arranged to be held. Several addresses were delivered by gentlemen present, and the crowd was unusally large for the village of Baddesley Clinton. Several friends were present from Knowle, and the gathering caused no little excitement. The speakers were listened to with much attention and interest, and were loudly cheered. The case of the escaped nun was dwelt upon, and the full account was largely circulated in pamphlet form. The party returned late in the evening much pleased with the reception by the villagers, and upon reaching Birmingham found they had concluded the circulation of 3,000 papers.

The Gloucester Canal.—At their last meeting at Birmingham, the ironmasters of South Staffordshire adopted a petition in favour of the bill authorising an extension of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal—a movement which is opposed by Lord Fitzhardinge. The petition says:

"The port of Gloucester is considerably nearer to the South Staffordshire district than any other port in the kingdom, and possesses a very complete, direct, and economical communication therewith by water and by rail. If the proposed works are carried out, they will bring within easy distance of the important district of South Staffordshire a class of vessels which are required to carry on the export trade of your petitioners, and which the port of Gloucester cannot now accommodate, and your petitioners will then be enabled to export their goods from Gloucester to many parts of the world at a much cheaper rate than from any other port in the kingdom."

Two Militia Bandsmen Drowned.—On Tuesday, at noon, a fatal accident, unfortunately resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred on the river Wye, near Monmouth. A party of four bandsmen of the Monmouthshire Militia, now under training at the county town, went up the river in a small gunwale-rigged pleasure boat. A strong breeze prevailed at the time, and they hoisted a small sail. Near the Wyaston Leys, at a place called the Boy's Rocks, where the water is deep and the current strong, the boat capsized, and the four were precipitated in the water. Two of them (Phillips and Helps), the former a bugler and the latter a drummer in the militia, being swimmers, succeeded, after a hard struggle in getting to the bank; the other two, Williams and Goss, not being able to swim, were drowned. The bodies have been found.

Mdlle. Schneider at Birmingham.—The Theatre Royal, Birmingham, will be opened next week for six performances of French Opera Burlesque by M. Raphael Felix's company, which includes the celebrated Mdlle. Schneider, who now makes her first appearance at Birmingham. The programme for the week is—Monday and Saturday, "La Grande Duchesse;" Tuesday and Thursday, "Orphee aux Enfers;" Wednesday, "Barbe Bleue;" on Friday Mdlle. Schneider takes her benefit, when we believe a portion of each of the above-named operas will be given. For the first time in the Midlands we shall hear the charming music of Offenbach sung and played in a manner which no other company can approach, and we shall be surprised if these representations are not witnessed by crowded houses every night.

The Nottingham Frame-Work Knitters.—A dispute having arisen between the frame-work knitters of Nottingham and their employers, the matter was referred to arbitration. On Monday a meeting was held at the Cross Keys Inn, Dining Hall-street, at which there were present the whole of the representatives of the working men on the board, viz., Messrs. Kendall, Farrands, Wilson, of Mansfield; Wilson, of the rotary branch, Nottingham, Mellor, Underwood, Saxton, and Buxton. The decision of the arbitrator is that the abatement should be 4d. on 30 gauge, 3d. upon finer hose, and 2d. instead of 3d. on the half hose. After a discussion Mr. Mellor proposed that the abatement be resisted, but the motion was not seconded. Mr. Jepson proposed that a raisement of 6d. upon all gauges of work, and 3d. on half hose should be brought before the board at its next meeting. Mr. Wilson, of Mansfield, seconded the motion, which was carried.—At a public meeting in the Market-place in the evening, a workman said if they submitted to this abatement they would soon get taken further advantage of. Stockingers were every bit as bad as the slaves of America, but they could alter this by co-operating together, and letting the hosiers work for themselves. Mr. Mundella cried out about Germany, but they did not want to go bare-footed, or to live as they did in Germany. They were Englishmen, and should fight like Englishmen. He entreated them to co-operate, and to be determined not to be slaves under the hosiers. The decision of the arbitrator was denounced.

A Pen-and-Ink Sketch of a French Authoress.—Madame George Sand leads a very simple life at her chateau at Nohant, in company with her son and daughter-in-law. She rises at eleven, and breakfasts alone on an egg and a cup of sugarless black coffee. Then she smokes a few cigarettes, the best Maryland tobacco. At twelve she goes out for a walk, returns in an hour to write till six, then dines on soup, fish caught by her own hands, and fruits, *ad libitum*. At midnight she retires to her room, makes her *toilette du nuit*, and then writes till six in the morning. If she finishes a work at two o'clock, she "lays down a new keel," and continues to write until the usual hour, Her penmanship is clear, and each page, written on lines, is limited to a fixed number of words. Old music is her delight, and Mozart her favourite; she is fond of private theatricals and of dominoes, but never plays for money. In personal appearance she is descibed as dumpy, but not disagreeably so; her head and shoulders are large and heavy, her eyes piercingly black, her mouth vulgar but not sensual, hands and feet small and plump as a child's, and complexion the colour of old ivory. She dresses in antique style, but is fond of gaudy colours.—*The London Figaro.*

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

BIRMINGHAM AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

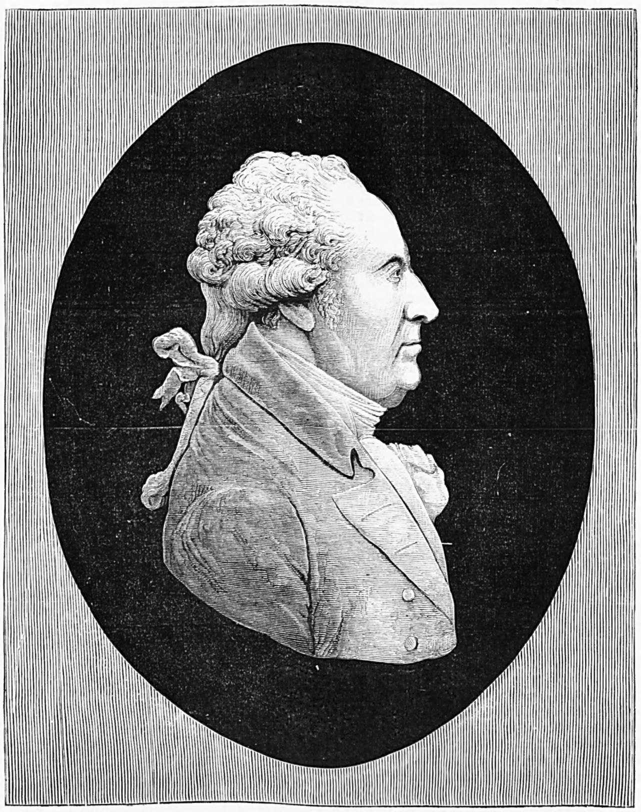
The Land Bill and the Coercion Act were discussed on Monday evening at a meeting held at the Public Office, Moor-street, Birmingham; Alderman Brinsley presiding.

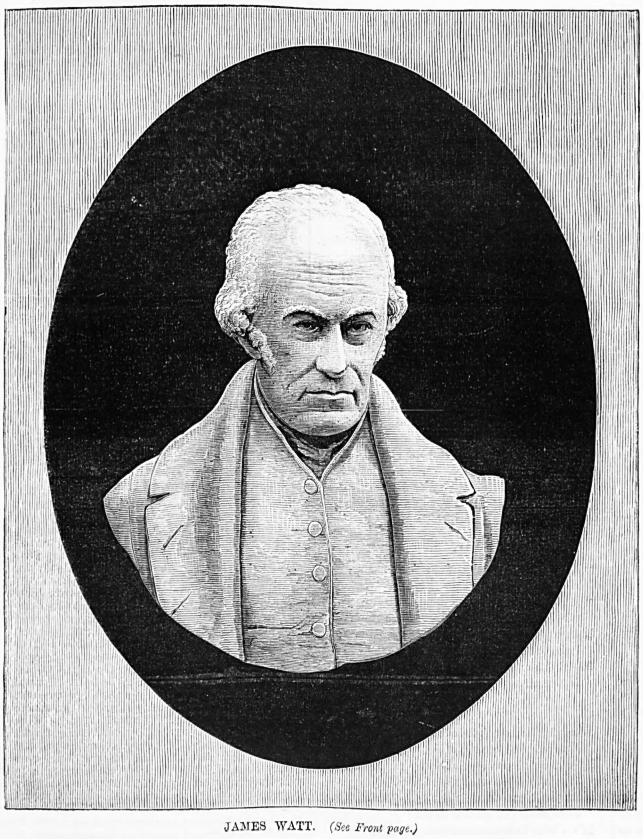
Mr. A. O'Neill wished to refer to certain statements which had appeared in the press about their last meeting. Whether intentionally or not he could not say, their meetings had been greatly misrepresented by the London press. The *Standard* represented their last meeting as a meeting of Fenian sympathisers—("Oh, oh," and "Shame"). Now, they knew well that for many years he was known as an ultra-peace man, hating all violence, and therefore it was most painful for him to find that he was represented as a sympathiser with Fenians. He was desirous of getting better treatment for the political prisoners—(cheers). Mr. Bright and many others felt that their treatment required alteration. But surely that was not to be interpreted as being sympathy with Fenians. That was going too far. It was a grief to him whenever he heard of anything like Fenianism, because he knew it was an injury to their cause, and would take away many earnest friends from the cause of Ireland—(A voice: "No!"). It would not take some of them away, but it took away others. He never would have anything to do with violence. Ireland was a noble cause in itself. He then spoke of his connection with the Chartists, showing that he was always opposed to violence, and reminded the meeting that, although when he plunged into the Chartist agitation the movement was in the mire, he had lived to see nearly every principle of the People's Charter rise up and become law—(applause). He would remain by the cause of Ireland as he had remained by the political movement (hear, hear)—but as to Fenianism, he would have nothing to do with it.

Mr. McClelland and Mr. J. Thomas having spoken,

Mr. Heinrick opened the discussion adjourned from the previous meeting. He criticised adversely the conduct of the present Liberal Government, and said that the Coercion Act was the very natural climax to the promises the Government had made, but not carried out, with regard to legislation for the benefit of Ireland. He, too, complained of the conduct of the English press with relation to Irish news. Every social or agrarian crime in Ireland was exaggerated by the English press—(hear, hear). Let there be any offence committed in any obscure part of Ireland, and next day, on the placards of the English press, they would see in great flaming type, about three inches long, "Another Agrarian Outrage in Ireland!"—(a laugh). Now, the Irish press did not reciprocate this feeling with regard to England. They had crimes in England which were never heard of in Ireland, or, if they were heard of, they were charitably passed over; and they would never, in walking through an Irish town, see on the placards of the Irish papers, "Another Wife Murder in England!" "Another Child Strangled by its Mother in England!" "Another Woman Outraged!" Although the Irish people did hear of these things being done in England, they did not placard them on the street corners—(hear, hear). They either ignored such crimes altogether for the sake of humanity—(hear, hear)—or hung down their heads with shame that any men of any country in the world should be guilty of such crimes—(hear, hear). He urged the English press to imitate the generosity of the Irish press in this matter, and to desist from exaggerating offences in Ireland. He then went on to argue that the Coercion Bill had not succeeded in arresting agrarian crime, nor in benefiting the position of the Government in relation to the people of Ireland; and concluded by moving—"That this meeting reiterates the condemnation of the Coercion Bill expressed by the former meetings held in this room."

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.


MATTHEW BOULTON. *(See Front page.)*


JAMES WATT. *(See Front page.)*

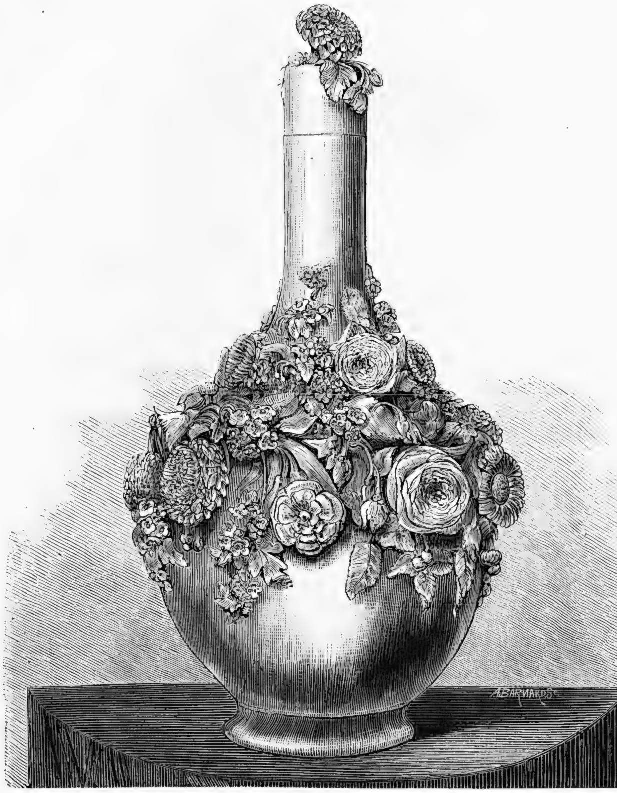
Human Bodies found at Tamworth.—Mr. E. Hooper held an inquest at Tamworth Workhouse, on Monday, on the remains of two human bodies. Mr. A. Sadler, who resides at the Spittals, said that he was employed in making a hole in the ground, on the 15th ult., when he came upon a human skeleton, in a very good state of preservation. The arms were crossed over the breast, and there was no appearance of any coffin having been used. He gave information to the police, who in removing the skeleton came upon another one. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the remains of two bodies were found buried in the garden, but when, and by what means they came by their deaths, or were buried there, there was no evidence to show; and that they (the Jury) had every reason to believe that a burial-ground had originally existed in the place where the remains were found."

Strike of Colliers.—There has been a strike of miners at Herbert's Park Colliery, the proprietors of which are Messrs. D. Jones and Son. The particulars of the strike are as follows. On the morning of Wednesday week the colliers descended the pit as usual. It was then found that three of the bandmen were absent, and the butty, in the ordinary course of the trade, called upon three pikemen—William Lowe and two others—to fill their places. When a pikeman takes his turn as a bandman for one day he is paid the same wages as an ordinary bandman would earn in a day and a quarter; but the pikemen who were now called upon asked for the wages of a day and a half. The butty said he could not give it them, and they refused to work for less. The chartermaster, becoming angry, said, "Well you can go up, and go to — with you." The bandmen and all the pikemen, taking him at his word, accordingly went up the shaft. They assembled in the hovel, where the bandmen again asked for the higher wages. The butty replied that he could not pay what they asked, until his "figure" was altered, meaning the price of his charter. The three bandmen refused to work for a less sum. The pikemen, supporting their fellows, declined to resume their work until the increased amount was paid. Their demand was still resisted by the butties, and all the men left work. Herbert's Park blast furnace and forge depended for coal mainly upon this pit. The supply being stopped, the furnace had to be blown out and the forge stopped: and in this condition they had since remained. This was a serious matter for the prosecutors, who regarded the refusal to work as a positive strike for higher wages—the result of a combination for that purpose between pikemen and bandsmen. On Monday William Wooton, William Lowe, Richard Rhodes, Isaac Careless, Joseph Newell, and John Gryce, miners, were summoned to answer for their misconduct before the Willenhall magistrates. The defence was that as the band was incomplete the pikemen could not work, and therefore Wootton and the other defendants left. In reply to this, the prosecutors contended that the pikemen had no ground for refusing to work as bandmen when offered the usual wages; and further, that Wootton and the other defendants need not have left, even though the particular pikemen in question refused to go into the band. Wooton was ordered to pay the 5s. compensation claimed: and the prosecutors, now that they had obtained a conviction, withdrew the summonses against the other defendants, upon their undertaking to pay the expenses and return to work.

A DERBY VASE.

After the pictures, the most prominent features of the Derby Exhibition are the China and porcelain, which we hope to notice fully in a future number. Meanwhile we engrave a local production in the shape of a handsome Vase, manufactured at the celebrated Derby China Works, by Mr. S. Hancock, of Queen-street, Derby. The Vase is of an elegant bottle shape, 18 inches in height by 10 inches in the widest part. It is made in "biscuit"—a technicality which we need hardly explain means that the China clay has been through the kiln once, and has not received any glaze. Round the Vase are gracefully arranged (also in "biscuit") flowers of all kinds, modelled on the palm of the hand very truthfully and naturally by Mr. Strephan, nephew of a noted modeller of that name, who produced perhaps some of the finest porcelain figures and groups ever made in England. The Vase which we engrave is one of a pair which probably every visitor to the Exhibition has seen and admired.

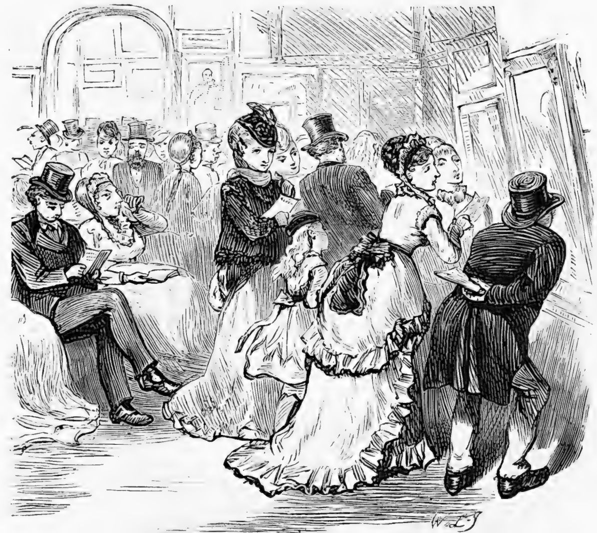
Besides the Vase referred to, there are on view various examples of flowering in biscuit, on vases, plaques, &c., made at the Derby China Works of Mr. Hancock, whom we compliment on his beautiful productions.



THE DERBY EXHIBITION.—VASE MANUFACTURED BY MR. HANCOCK, THE DERBY CHINA WORKS.

THE CHELSEA MURDERS.

A horrible crime was discovered to have been perpetrated at Chelsea on Wednesday evening. It appears that a man named Miller called upon Mr. Piper, a carman, and asked him to send a van to remove some luggage from 15, Paulton-square, Chelsea. On the arrival of the van, Miller, accompanied by Piper, went into the kitchen of the house, and was about to tie up a large deal box, when Piper interfered and offered to cord it up for him. While in the act of so doing he noticed blood on his hands and also on the floor. Being naturally alarmed, he declined to proceed farther, but wisely kept his eyes upon the man. His vigilance, however, did not extend to Miller's companion, a young woman of about 25, who on the discovery of the blood disappeared. Piper followed Miller into the street, and on meeting a constable gave him in charge. He endeavoured to escape, but was recaptured and taken back to the house, where, on the arrival of a police-serjeant, the box was opened, and the corpse of a woman named Ann Boss was found with a cord tied tightly round the neck. A medical man was called in, who pronounced the woman to have been dead at least 24 hours. The house in which the murder was committed was in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Heulin, and the deceased woman acted as his housekeeper. Miller, who worked as a plasterer for Mr. Heulin, on Monday night called on a woman who acted as charwoman for Mr. Heulin, told her he was Mr. Heulin's nephew, and desired her to send her daughter to mind the house, as the people were gone out of town. The charwoman denies that the man who called on her and Miller are the same person, but there can be no doubt of the fact, as she identifies the man who was taken in charge as the man who called upon her; and Mrs. Miller identifies that man as her husband. As Mr. Heulin had also disappeared, search was made at No. 26, Wellington-square, King's-road, and in one of the rooms the police discovered the hat and the stick of the rev. gentleman, Upon going into the back garden it was found that a hole, which had been dug on the Monday previous to the disappearance of the rev. gentleman had been filled in. A workman then came forward and said: "On Monday Miller came to me and asked me to dig a hole and open the drain in the back yard. I was at work for two hours, and after I had dug a deep hole and broken open a drain Miller said to me, 'Here are your wages. You can go now.' I then left, and I never filled in the hole." It is now believed that Miller induced the old gentleman to leave his house in Paulton-square, and having murdered him, threw him into the drain, and then filled it in. The rumour having gained ground that such had really occurred, a crowd of over a thousand people on Thursday night at ten o'clock assembled in front of the house in Wellington-square, and the police resolved to re-open the drain, in order to discover whether the body of the clergyman was secreted in it. The operations which were instituted for this purpose were completed on Friday afternoon, and resulted in the discovery of the body of the Rev. Mr. Heulin, which was found buried in the back garden of his untenanted house in Wellington-square, where also his hat was found, buried under some flags. A rope was round his neck, and he had a deep wound on the head. The woman who made her escape is now believed to have been a prostitute whom Miller had taken into the house, and who knew nothing of the murder. She was apprehended on Friday. On Thursday the inquest on the body of the murdered woman, Ann Boss, was opened before Dr. Diplock. Henry Piper, van proprietor, of 112, Marlborough-road, deposed to Miller coming to his house on Wednesday night, and asking him to remove some things from 15, Paulton-square to Fulham. There was a large wooden box in the house, and the prisoner was anxious to cord it himself:—"But (said the witness) I took the rope from him and began to do it. In passing the rope underneath I got my hand all over blood, and I then saw a pool of blood on the floor by the box. I asked him what was the meaning of that? but he made no reply, and, taking off his coat, threw it on to the blood, and began soaking it up with his feet. I asked the charwoman, who stood by, if she knew anything of the blood, and she said she did not. A young woman was with Miller, and she then went away, and I have seen nothing more of her. Miller picked up his coat and walked upstairs, and he told me to go back and cord the box. I replied that I should not, and that I did not mean to lose sight of him. We walked together into the street, and I gave him into custody; but he ran away. He fell down on his face, and was taken to the station. On the road he took poison."



THE DERBY EXHIBITION.—AMONG THE PICTURES.

Sergeant Large, 1 T Reserve, stated that he opened the box, in which he found the body of the deceased; a rope was tied tightly round her neck, and was a portion of the same rope that Miller gave to Piper to tie up the box with.

Harriet Middleton, the charwoman in question, stated that a gentleman, apparently a Frenchman, called at her house on Saturday and asked her to go and take care of the house, No. 15, Paulton-square. She did so, and was there when the gentleman came in with Piper. Knew Miller well; he was not the man. The witness's daughter was called, and corroborated her mother's evidence.

Superintendent Fisher stated that the man apprehended was Miller, and property belonging to Mr. Heulin was found in his possession.

Dr. Rivers proved that death was caused by suffocation.

James Smith, a painter, living at 51, Camera-square, said he and the prisoner had worked for Mr. Heulin, who had paid witness in the prisoner's presence. Prisoner afterwards said he wished he had the old —— in a room; he would do for him, and then go to America. Prisoner had also seen deceased take money from her purse, and had made use of a similar remark concerning her.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until Monday, when it was resumed.

Harriet Middleton, who had lodged in Miller's house three years, said Mr. Heulin told her that he had employed Miller to do work in Wellington-square for him, and that he was quite satisfied with the manner in which it was done. He also said that Miller had done £12 worth of work. On Sunday week witness told Miller what Mr. Heulin had said. At half-past twelve o'clock on Monday night he came to the house disguised as a Frenchman. He wore spectacles, and he was thoroughly disguised. Witness did not know him. On Tuesday night witness saw him at 15, Paulton-square. While there a lady called about paying rent for a cottage in Park-walk. Subsequently Miller told her that Mr. Heulin had gone into the country.

James Hunt, square-keeper, said that on Monday morning he saw Mr. Heulin in the square. That was about ten o'clock, and he then left Paulton-square. Witness never saw him after. Witness had seen Miller on Tuesday morning go into Mr. Heulin's house. There was a bandage round his face.

Mr. S. Stainsby, an artist, of 14, Paulton-square, hearing a great noise at No. 15, searched the house with the police, but found nothing disturbed. On Tuesday night he saw Miller drive up to the house No. 15 in a cab, and drive away again almost directly.

The Coroner said the evidence taken seemed to indicate that there might have been an accomplice, not before or during the murder, but after. In fact, suspicion pointed towards Mrs. Middleton. He must say that she had been very severely cross-examined, and her evidence, which was very decided, had not been shaken. There was no hiding of anything on her part. Then the question arose as to whether there was sufficient evidence to prove that Miller was the murderer of the woman. His conduct on Wednesday night, when he asked Mr. Piper to cord the box, showed that he knew what was in it, and the man who was aware of the contents of the box must have been the murderer.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Walter Miller.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD HERBERT.—Mr. Edward H. C. Herbert, whose fate, at the hands of the Greek brigands, we have had to record, was not a brother (as has been stated in some papers) but a cousin of the present Lord Carnarvon. According te the *County Families* he was the only surviving son of the late Hon. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert, of Felton-lodge, near Taunton, Somersetshire, who was a younger son of the second Earl of Carnarvon; and his mother was Eliza Abelt, daughter of the late Mr. Sweet Escott, of Hartrow-house, Somersetshire. Mr. E. Herbert was born in 1837, and was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, where he gained a Scholarship, and took the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He entered the diplomatic service in 1859, when he became an *attaché* at Vienna; and, passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, obtained an honorary certificate. In 1861 he was transferred as an *attaché* to Lisbon, and to Constantinople in 1863. In this year he passed a second examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and in the following February was appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. In 1865 he was transferred, in that capacity, to Vienna; and in November, 1868, to Athens, where he met with his unfortunate end. He held the post of Colonial Secretary at the Island of St. Kitt's for a twelvemonth a few years ago, while absent from Europe on account of ill-health.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A GAS WORKS.—A frightful accident occurred at the Gas Works near Barking on Monday. A workman went down a well to measure the depth of the water, and was suffocated. Four of his companions went down one after another to rescue him, and all perished in turn. Two others, who followed, nearly shared the same fate. A seventh man, however, succeeded in recovering the bodies, though himself much exhausted. It is stated that the pump had been worked five months without any sign of foul air, and when the first man fell it was supposed he had only missed his footing.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

GRECIAN.

Symbolism ceases to exist in the style of ornamental design we are now about to consider, for which reason it may be said to be less intellectual than the Egyptian, which, as we have endeavoured to show, was essentially emblematical.

But if Greek ornament be wanting in this respect—if it be meaningless, and never representative—its exquisite grace and beauty of form atone for every deficiency.

Intellectuality cannot indeed be altogether denied it, since original types are idealised; the principles which are found to regulate the form of every object in nature are strictly adhered to; and thus the mind is thoroughly satisfied by the proportions and harmony of the minutest Grecian design.

The same remark applies to those styles of columnar architecture which constitute the Grecian school. The Doric, with its plain capital and base, reputed by Vitruvius to have been invented to imitate the simplicity and dignity of man; the Ionic, representing woman; twisted cords at its base, capital of volutes, and fluted column being in imitation of her sandals, hair, and figure; the Corinthian, with the acanthus leaf arranged round the drum of its capital, usually in combination with the honeysuckle, copying "the delicacy of a young girl whose age renders her figure the more pleasing and more susceptible of any ornament which may enhance her natural beauty." These definitions, fanciful though they be, serve to impress the characteristics of the various styles upon the memory. Besides the three species of columnar construction enumerated, the Greeks employed another, in which statues of women occupied the place of columns. To account for this, Vitruvius relates a story, unsupported by any historical evidence, but the consequence of which is, that all such figures are called Caryatides. Mr. Gwilt, in his work on "Civil Architecture," says "that the statues so named were originally applied to or used about the Temples of Diana; and, instead of representing captives, or persons in a state of ignominy, as the Vitruvian story goes, were in fact nothing more than the figures of the virgins who celebrated the worship of that goddess."

In Grecian architecture, especially in the three first styles mentioned, all ornament is purely decorative; it rarely forms part of the whole architectural design, as did the Egyptian. To prove this it is but necessary to compare the capital of a column shown in the illustrations of the Greek style with any of the numerous examples we have given of similar subjects in Egyptian ornament. In the former, the column or pillar is made to receive the ornament with which it is embellished, while in the latter the ornament itself is part of the architecture, and could not be removed without injuring the solidity of the whole structure. Not but that Grecian ornament was appropriate, albeit less essentially so than the more ancient style.

Greek ornament, even as Greek architecture, may be divided into three periods: 1, the Doric, which includes the Etruscan; 2, the Ionic; 3, the Corinthian. The principal remains that have come down to us of the Doric style are found on painted vases, of which there are two classes. In the first, dating about 600 B.C., black ornaments are painted on the natural yellow of the clay, while the second, some two hundred years later, have the groundwork painted black, and the ornaments left in the original colour of the material used.

Designs similar to those found among Egyptian examples are used, such as the fret, consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles; the wave scroll—these two patterns affording the only instances of any emblematical intention in Greek ornament, being sometimes made to indicate land and water; the zigzag, and the astragal or round moulding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column in the form of a ring.

But the forms most commonly adopted are a conventional representation of the horse chestnut, the honeysuckle, and the lily. The leaves of these are not, however, closely imitated, and, indeed, the resemblance may have suggested itself after the design was made; the principle only of the natural forms guides the artist's hands, and not the forms themselves. This principle may be succinctly set forth as consisting in the graceful radiation of lines from the parent stem, the just relation of all lines to one another, and the proper balance of the combination by every line being essential to the whole design.

The Ionic period commences about 500 B.C. Similar forms were used, but enriched with the addition of the plat, the spiral, and the acanthus leaf; curves were freely employed as harmonising better with this order, the objects in which were both carved and painted, instead of painted only, as in the Doric age.

The Corinthian style was but little encouraged by the Greeks, and belongs more particularly to the Roman period.

The exquisite taste which characterises all Grecian ornament is remarkable, and proves the existence of artistic feeling and ability far superior to that evinced by any other nation. Speaking of the domestic structures of the Greeks, a great authority says that the beauty of form and decoration which pervades every article of Greek origin, whether coins, medallions, vases, implements of war or husbandry, or even the meanest article of domestic or personal use, of which we have specimens or representations, shows that the finest taste universally prevailed. Nevertheless, ignorance of the construction of the arch, inferior carpentry, and the absence of chimneys and glazed windows, disadvantages under which the Greeks laboured, must have made their dwellings very inferior to any of modern times, and very inconvenient, although decorated with the utmost elegance and correctness of design.

(To be continued.)

NEW SCHOOLS FOR WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH.

In consequence of the large increase in the number of paupers in the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions, the accommodation for the younger inmates had for some time been insufficient, and many of the young were of necessity placed amongst the adult inmates. To remedy this state of things the Guardians of the two Unions resolved upon building schools, where the children might be educated apart from all contaminating adult influence; and on Tuesday, the 10th instant, the preliminary steps were taken to carry out the Guardians' excellent determination by laying the foundation stones. It is this interesting ceremony to which we devote an illustration on our front page.

The following is a full description of the buildings:—The committee appointed to carry out this laudable object invited architects to send in competitive designs; and, after mature deliberation upon the twelve or fourteen sets of plans received, unanimously awarded the first premium of £50 to Mr. S. E. Bindley, Birmingham; the second, of £30, to a London firm; and the third, of £20, to Mr. George Bidlake, of Wolverhampton. The school buildings, as now in course of erection by Mr. John Garlick, of Villa-street, Hockley, under the superintendence of Mr. Bindley, comprise three divisions, one of which is for girls, a second for boys, and the third for infants of both sexes. In connection with the whole there will be a large dining hall, which will serve as a chapel, and also a commodious culinary and store department. Adjoining the girls' wing will be situated a wash-house, with very complete appliances; and contiguous to the boys' wing a bakery will be erected. The school-rooms and dormitories will be large and well-ventilated, and will be in every way constructed in conformity with official requirements. To both boys' and girls' dormitories a second staircase, communicating with the cloisters, has been arranged, so that in case of fire means of speedy egress are insured. The entrance lodge will have a frontage to Wigmore-lane. Upon either side of the gateway, which opens upon the carriage drive and approach, will be situated the receiving wards for both sexes, where, upon admittance, the children will undergo the necessary examination. The lodge will have a second storey carried over the gateway, and crowned with a clock turret. In addition to the main and entrance buildings a detached infirmary will be erected for the reception of children suffering from diseases, whether of a contagious or non-infectious character, according to the regulations of the Poor-law Board. To these ordinary arrangements of a workhouse school industrial departments have been added. For the boys two large workshops at least will be provided, where they may acquire such handicrafts as may be thought advisable for them to learn. And as an equivalent a large sewing room will be erected for the girls, where general instruction in making and mending garments will be given; and in a kitchen devoted to the preparation of the officers' dinners, and having appliances in every respect similar to those of an ordinary house kitchen, the elder girls will receive training calculated to fit them for efficient domestic servants. The whole building is designed to accommodate upwards of 400 children, at a cost of £11,628, and is to be completed by the 25th March, 1871. The principal materials employed will be common red bricks, relieved by stone dressings. The whole of the staircase throughout will be of stone. The sizes of some of the rooms are as follow:—School rooms, boys' and girls', 18 feet by 75 feet; class rooms, 18 feet by 20 feet; dormitories, 37 feet by 96 feet; dining hall, general, 27 feet by 60 feet; corridors throughout 6 feet wide. The style chosen is Elizabethan, necessarily plain in treatment, the amount of ornament justified by the nature of the building being judiciously concentrated upon the centre block, which will have a bold arcade entrance, approached by a flight of steps, and will be lighted by bay and oriel windows. The plan is grouped effectively, and great relief will be obtained by picturesque gable terminations and frequent buttresses, and the line of horizon will be agreeably interrupted by a tower of symmetrical proportions, 100 feet in height. The principal front will have a commanding appearance, as, in addition to the considerable natural elevation of the site, it will be erected upon a raised terrace, extending the entire length of the building.

A fine day brought together a large number of persons to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Mr. James Bissell (Chairman of the Board of Management of the Walsall and West Bromwich School District), and Mr. John Brewer, jun. (Vice-chairman). The site is on the summit of a hill, about four miles and a half from Walsall, and a mile and a half from West Bromwich.

Mr. Bissell, in performing his part of the ceremony, referred to the necessity which had so long existed for additional accommodation for children in the West Bromwich and Walsall Unions, remarking that the medical officers, the inspector of the district, and the Poor-law Board had ordered them to make further provision for their proper maintenance. He believed that Mr. Mason saw the great and beneficial results which would follow his munificence before he presented the Corporation of Birmingham with the Erdington Orphanage. He (the speaker) believed that the Wigmore institution would prove a blessing to the children that came into it, a blessing to the district, and a blessing to the whole country. (Applause.)

Other addresses were delivered.

A number of children from the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions were present, the drum and fife band of the former union being in attendance. The children sung several hymns at intervals.

The proceedings, which were of the most unanimous and satisfactory character throughout, were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for the Queen.

The Guardians of the Unions and a large number of the friends of the movement dined together in the evening at the Dragon Hotel, Park-street, Walsall.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Boiled Turnip Radishes.—Boil in plenty of salted water, and in about twenty-five minutes they will be tender; drain well, and send them to table with melted butter. Common radishes, when young, tied in bunches, boiled for twenty minutes, and served on toast, are excellent.

Bacon.—Cooks frequently send to table with poultry or veal twice or three times the quantity of bacon necessary. As an accompaniment to boiled poultry or veal, a pound and a half is plenty for a dozen people. A good German sausage is a very economical substitute for bacon; or fried pork sausage.

To Warm Cold Rice Pudding.—Few things are more insipid than cold rice pudding, and few more indigestible. To make it palatable by warming, pour a custard over the cold pudding, and add a few lumps of jelly or preserved fruit. Remember to remove the baked coating of the pudding before the custard is poured over it.

Mock Goose (being a Leg of Pork Skinned, Roasted, and Stuffed Goose Fashion).—Parboil the leg; take off the skin, and then put it down to roast; baste it with butter, and make a *savoury powder* of finely minced or dried and powdered sage, ground black pepper, salt, and some bread-crumbs, rubbed together through a cullender: add to this a little very finely minced onion; sprinkle it with this when it is almost roasted; put half a pint of made gravy into the dish, and goose stuffing under the knuckle skin; or garnish the dish with balls of it fried or boiled.

Veal dressed with White Sauce.—Boil milk or cream with a thickening of flour and butter: put into it thin slices of cold veal, and simmer it in the gravy till it is made hot without boiling. When nearly done, beat up the yolk of an egg, with a little anchovy and white sauce; pour it gently to the rest, stirring it all the time; simmer again the whole together, and serve it with sippets of bread and curled bacon alternately.

Stewed Mushrooms.—Cut off the ends of the stalks, and pare neatly some middle-sized or button mushrooms, and put them in a basin of water with the juice of a lemon as they are done. When all are prepared, take them from the water with the hands to avoid the sediment, and put them into a stewpan with a little fresh butter, white pepper, salt, and a little lemon juice; cover the pan close, and let them stew gently for twenty minutes or half an hour; then thicken the butter with a spoonful of flour, and add gradually sufficient cream, or cream and milk, to make the same about the thickness of good cream. Season the sauce to palate, adding a little pounded mace or grated nutmeg. Let the whole stew gently until the mushrooms are tender. Remove every particle of butter which may be floating on the top before serving.

How to Destroy Cockroaches.—The house-beetle and the blackbettle or cockroach leave their places of concealment at night; they frequent kitchens, bakehouses, and the cabins of ships. The cockroach devours animal and vegetable substances, and emits from its month a dark fluid imparting a fetid odour. The best method of destroying these household pests is to place on the floor a glazed washing basin with a little treacle at the bottom. Rest a slip of wood in a slanting direction between the edge of the basin and the floor. During the night the beetles, attracted by the treacle, will enter the basin to enjoy it. Having attained their object by mounting the wooden trap, they descend to their prey, but are unable, from the slippery nature of the sides of the basin, to retrace their steps, and perish in the scene of their festivities. A tame hedge-hog in a kitchen is useful in catching and eating cockroaches. Phosphor paste answers the same purpose, particularly that form of it sold under the name of "Brown's Magic Paste," which we have found most effectual for destroying these insects, and which no cat or dog will touch.—*Best of Everything.*

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

New or improved means of communication between passengers in cabs, private carriages, omnibuses, tramroad cars, and other such like vehicles, and the drivers and conductors thereof. T. E. Lundy and J. L. Dunham, London.

Certain improved means for making or producing cast-iron earth screws for the lower parts of fence, telegraph, and other posts or supports, and which said improvements are also applicable for other purposes. W. Bayliss and M. Bayliss, London.

Improvements in lubricating apparatus for steam engines, steam hammers, and other mechanism in which steam is the motive power. H. Wilson, Stockton-on-Tees.

Improvements in machinery for preparing, spinning, and doubling cotton, and other fibrous materials. T. R. Hetherington, Manchester.

A new and improved apparatus for tightening and holding window sashes. Samuel Loomis, New York, U.S.

Improvements in lucifer match and fusee boxes or cases, and in frictional surfaces for igniting lucifer matches and fusees. Sir J. Macneill, London.

Improvements in motive power engines. H. C. Lobnitz, Renfrew, N.B.

Improvements in connecting and disconnecting carriages and wagons on railways, and in the apparatus connected therewith. J. Turnbull, Edinburgh, N.B.

Improvements in the construction and arrangement of machinery or apparatus for drilling or boring rocks or other analogous substances. T. Brown, London. (A communication from C. Burleigh, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in condensers and in ejecting or withdrawing liquids and fluids therefrom and apparatus connected therewith. A. Barclay, Ayrshire, N.B.

Improvements in the construction of tank filters and in the conversion of tanks into filters. J. F. Crease, Southampton.

A new cylindric vertical boiler for the formation of steam and for heating of the water contained in said boiler. G. Betti, Italy.

Improvements in dessicating malt grain and other similar substances, and in means employed therefor. J. Forbes, Perth.

Improvements in the manufacture of churns. H. C. Ash, London.

Improvements in burning powdered fuel and in furnaces and apparatus for burning powdered fuel and also in adapting such furnaces for the melting and working of glass, iron, steel, and other material, and to heating steam boilers. T. R. Crampton, Westminster.

Improvements in apparatus for cutting continuous paper in sheets, and in piling and disposing of the same when cut. H. M. Nicholls, London.

Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms. J. Smiles, Birmingham.

An improved deodorising compound to be employed in chambers or receptacles containing dead bodies, or bodies affected with a contagious disease. K. Ogden, Manchester.

Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms and cartridge. W. Richards, Birmingham.

A new or improved means of securing or fastening the leaves in music, periodicals, and books, applicable for securing together paper of various kinds, and samples and patterns. F. Hocking, London.

Improved machinery for manufacturing smolina and flour. G. A. Buchkolz, London.

An improved device for imparting to toothed wheels and racks and to mechanism connected therewith a variable reciprocating motion. G. N. Harding, London.

Improvements in springs for carriages and other purposes. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from A. Jackson, Rhode Island, U.S.)

A new or improved motive power engine. J. S. Johnstone, Ayr, N.B.

Improved machinery or apparatus and processes for the manufacture of paper and other fibrous materials. J. Felber, Manchester.

Improvements in dies or tools used in drawing metallic tubes. J. Watkins, Birmingham.

Improvements in friction lights and apparatus to be employed therewith. W. H. Samuel, Liverpool.

Improvements in the construction of two furrow ploughs, and in other tilling implements. J. Davies, W. N. Davies, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

Improvements in anchors. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication. G. C. Pattison, Baltimore. U.S.)

Improvements in keys for watches and other pocket timekeepers, and in the timekeepers to which they are applied. J. A. Lund, London.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in machinery for winding cops and warping from cops. J. Coombe, York.

Improvements in puddling furnaces, also applicable to other furnaces of similar construction. J. G. N. Alleyne, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

Improvements in apparatus for generating and condensing steam. E. Field, Westminster.

Improvements in railway brakes, and in the means of applying the same. J. Clark, Paddington.

Improvements in windlases. E. Walker, London.

Improvements in apparatus for raising or moving heavy weights. W. Clarke, Gateshead, Durham, and E. Walker, Poplar, Middlesex.

Improvements in sewing machines. C. E. Brooman, London. (A communication from J. N. Tarbox, Hamilton, Western Canada.)

Improvements in the treatment and preparation of fibrous substances or vegetable matters, as pulp for the manufacture of paper, and in apparatus for the same. J. Dennis, Blackfriars, Surrey.

Improvements in machinery for washing wool, the said improvements being also applicable to other purposes. A. H. Brandon, Paris. (A communication from J. Holden, Rheims, France.)

A new or improved method for producing ornamental bricks for building purposes, and the apparatus therefor. H. Pether, Clapham-road, Surrey.

Improvements in portable chaff-cutting machinery. R. Maynard, Cambridge.

TABLE-TALK.

Anything is said to be "good for a change;" and it is often pleasant to meet, in a modern novel, with what is called "powerful writing." Here is an April specimen. "He seized her hand and applied his knuckles to the back of it with all his force. That hurt her, and she gave a cry, and twisted away from him and drew back; then, putting her left hand to his breast, she gave a great yaw, and then a forward rush with her mighty loins and a contemporaneous shove with her amazing left arm, that would have pushed down some brick wall, and the weight and strength so suddenly applied sent Wally flying like a feather." We go on for five pages more and read a description of the marriage of the heroine. The wedding-breakfast is over, and the bride has gone to her room to change her dress for the wedding journey. Certain events occur. The bridegroom taps at the door, "and began, 'My dear Grace, the carriage is ready.' No sooner had she got him fairly into the room than the bride snatched up the stiletto, and flew at the bridegroom with gleaming eyes, uplifted weapon, the yell of a furious wild beast, and hair flying out behind her head like a lion's mane." At this exciting position of affairs the author dexterously brings his monthly instalment to a conclusion, and his impatient reader is compelled to wait for another thirty days before he can tell what this leonine bride did to her bridegroom. This is somewhat aggravating; nevertheless, to be introduced, within the space of five pages, to a leonine lady and a pugilistic servant-girl who has mighty loins and yaws and shoves and fights contemporaneously, ought to be a sufficient recompense to the lovers of muscular christianity, and, as the showman says, is alone worth the money. The above extracts, it may be as well to add, are not taken from the last sensational story in the *London Journal*, but from Mr. Reade's "Put Pourself in His Place," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for April.

The Volunteer Review at Brighton, on Easter Monday last, was, on the whole, the most successful of the series of these annual displays; for although it lacked the additional attractions of the Royal Princes and Princesses, who honoured with their presence the Brighton Review of 1866, yet, never were more Volunteers or visitors assembled, under brighter auspices of weather, than on this last occasion. The critics pointed to defects in the marching-past and dressing of the men; and the *Times*' Special Correspondent also spoke of another, but minor, defect. "The bearing of the artillerymen generally was good; but the appearance of the brigades was much marred by the fact that some of the drivers were not only not in regimentals, but wore no uniform of any kind. They were plough-boys, and other farm servants. This perhaps could not have been avoided, as the horses were hired on the spot, and not being accustomed to the work to which they were put for the day it was necessary to have them under the control of their own grooms; but at former reviews such rustic drivers were arrayed in smock-frocks of one pattern, which made them look more tidy and much less ridiculous than they did to-day." The question might be asked, Why wear smock-frocks at all? The smock-frock is popularly supposed to be the invariable outer dress of the agricultural labourer; and so it is, in many counties, not only on week-days, but on Sundays, too, when Hodge, the ploughman, in honour of the day, puts on a clean smock-frock, starched to the stiffness of millboard, and causing him and his brethren to look like a surpliced choir: and, in such counties where the smock-frock is worn, the farmer himself will not disdain to put it on, while he is seeing to his farm-work. But there are many counties in England in which you will never see a smock-frock. Occasionally you may see that modern abbreviated garment (worn by railway-engine stokers) called the "slop;" but you may live, as we have done for five-and-twenty years, in a purely agricultural county, and in the heart of a rural population, and during the whole of that period never see a labourer in a smock-frock. And yet, when we go to see our friends in another county, not so far distant, we find the smock-frock generally worn. But, it is undoubtedly a fact, that its modern use is peculiar to certain districts. We may look upon it as a genuine relic of the past: for the countryman's smock-frock and "billy-cock" hat, are the only portions of the Saxon costume that have come down to our times. In Worcestershire, which is one of the smock-frock wearing counties, we have seen, in villages near to Malvern, many cottagers' wives employed in the braiding of the upper portions of the smock-frock, left with them by the traveller of a firm who dealt in such articles. He distributed the patterns to be worked, and many of these were elaborate specimens of needlework; for Hodge can be a bit of a buck even when attired in his smock-frock, which, undoubtedly has not only the claims of its Saxon antiquity, but has also the merit of being the most sensible dress that could be worn by an agricultural labourer.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Astronomical Society having issued a circular asking for the names of those who wish to take part in the observations of the Solar eclipse of December 22nd next, a large number of Fellows and others (at present about sixty) have signified their intention of joining expeditions to Gibraltar and Sicily; and it is hoped that an application to Government for the loan of a vessel to transport the observers and their instruments to the selected stations will meet with success. The most notable name yet received by the committee is that of the Poet Laureate. May we anticipate among other results of this expedition "An Eclipse Idyl?" There is much in the phenomena attendant upon an eclipse to call for a poet's description.

At the last meeting of the above-mentioned Society several quaint old telescopes were exhibited by the secretary, Mr. Williams. The most remarkable of them was the production of one Campani, a famous maker of two centuries ago. Although its object-glass was only two inches in diameter the focus was about nine feet, and the tube was apparently made entirely of vellum, in drawing lengths of about a foot each. In spite of the material and the numerous sliders it was inflexible. The defining power of the glasses, with a magnification of about twenty diameters, was very fair. It was tested upon the moon, and the assembled Fellows had an opportunity of realizing the capabilities of the tools with which Cassini and the astronomers of his period made their discoveries.

The late Professor Graham astonished the scientific world by showing that hydrogen gas could be alloyed with the metal palladium in such quantity that the latter could be made to absorb many times its bulk of the gas; and in some of his experiments he found that meteoric iron contained hydrogen to the amount of several times the metal's volume. In these discoveries he nearly approached a proof that the gas itself is a metal. Following up Grahams' researches Dr. Lowe, of New York, has succeeded in making with hydrogen and mercury a soft spongy amalgam, out of which the gas after a time escapes, leaving the mercury behind in a pure state. The inference is that the substance which gives consistency to the quicksilver is hydrogen in a metallic state.

Some strange anomalies were recently observed by Sir Charles Wheatstone in the behaviour of certain delicate electric instruments upon which he was experimenting, and as they were traceable to his own body as an intermediate source, he naturally set about an investigation of the manner in which he himself became so exceptionally charged with electricity. After a troublesome search he found that the mere friction of his boots upon the carpet as he walked across the room gave him the charge; even when sitting at his experiments he was enabled to move the index of an adjacent electrometer by drawing his foot over the carpeted floor. A number of experiments upon this bodily excitation were instituted, and some curious facts were observed, which are communicated in detail to the Royal Society. Some years ago Professor Loomis surprised the British Association, in Dublin assembled, by his accounts of remarkable phenomena manifested in certain houses at New York. In cold, dry winters the heated, thickly-carpeted rooms of that city are favourable to the production of electrical effects of great intensity. A lady walking over a carpet was enabled to give sparks a quarter of an inch long to a metal gas-pipe, to fire ether, ignite a gas jet, and even to charge a Leyden jar by the carpet-and-boot excited charge. These statements were received with some incredulity at the time; but they are now abundantly confirmed. Sir Charles Wheatstone's revelations may have important bearing upon delicate experiments relating to animal magnetism; they show, too, how mystical is the part which electricity plays in the phenomena of our lives.

A great deal of nonsense has at times been talked about telegraphing without wires, through the earth or through water. The subject has been revived in America in connection with the name of Professor Loomis, who, it is said, has a scheme for transmitting signals to great distances through currents of air. After what we have said in the last paragraph about the confirmation of assertions once regarded as absurd, it behoves us to be cautious in condemning this idea, although it looks like a chimera.

Mr. Baxendell, of Manchester, continues his examination of rates of mortality in connection with special circumstances. Statements having been made to the effect that the death-rate of infants in Manchester is very large—in consequence of the neglect of mothers, who go to work at the mills and leave their children to the mercies of careless nurses—the mortality among infants in twelve of the chief cotton-manufacturing towns has been compared for the years between 1861 and 1867; and it comes out that whether the enquiry be limited to children under one year old, or extended to those under five years, the proportion of infant to adult deaths is less in Manchester than in any of the towns under comparison. Again, Mr. Baxendell's statement about the failure of sanitary measures in reducing the general death-rate throughout England having been received with considerable surprise, he has extended his enquiries to Scotland, examining the mortality returns for the ten years 1859-68; and he has found that the average annual death-rate during the first five of these years was 21·5 per 1,000 persons living, while during the last five years it had risen to 22·5. The conclusion is that our present sanitary system has failed as signally in Scotland as in England to produce any improvement in the state of the public health.

A curious instance of natural enmities has been brought to light by an examination of the mortality among the carp in a pond belonging to a French chateau. The fish are reared numerously and thrive well, except during the early days of spring, when they die off in an extraordinary manner; and in every case in which the dead fish float on the surface of the water the eyes are blinded by an opaque film. *Post mortem* examinations reveal no internal disorder whatever; but a close inspection of all the carp in the pond brought to light the cause of the plague. On the head of each of the diseased fish there was found squatting an enormous toad, with its fore paws pressed upon its piscine victim's eyes. All the carp from which the ugly Batracians were removed were more or less blind. It appears that the reptile worries and exhausts the fish till it shows no sign of life, and then leaves it. A suggested reason for the animosity is that the carp eats the toad's eggs. Other fish may suffer from the same enemy.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Chester week on the whole was decidedly successful, and the very first race of the meeting possessed unusual interest from the appearance of Sunlight. His running will probably save the public some thousands of pounds; for, though he was perfectly quiet and tractable at the post, he received 14lbs. and an easy beating from a roarer like Robespierre, over a mile and a quarter. This melancholy exhibition must surely have opened the eyes of the most infatuated of his supporters, and he will never again figure prominently in the Derby quotations. The Palatine Stakes was noticeable for the victory of Sweet Sound, a maiden own sister to Kettledrum, and then Blair Athol followed up his Newmarket success by winning the Mostyn Stakes with Lady Atholstone, and it is somewhat curious that Rebecca and Shannon, who finished second and third to her respectively, each won a race during the meeting, while she herself scored another win, beating Jack-in-the-Box, who upset Bayminster at Newmarket.

The weather on the Cup Day was highly suggestive of another Flash-in-the-Pan *coup*, and the victory of Our Mary Ann created almost as much surprise as did that of Mr. Hughes's "yearling." Long ago the public set its affections on the daughter of Voltigeur as likely to win a great handicap; but it had grown tired of waiting, and only the stable profited by her victory on this occasion. Formosa has furnished a good deal since last season, and looks a perfect picture; but she could not concede 30lb. to the winner through the heavy ground, and indeed Cecil would have been second had he been ridden out. Sabinus beat all of his own age and finished a fair third; still he is an over-rated horse, and must be esteemed particularly fortunate to have taken such a grand "double first" at Epsom. The Dee Stakes on Thursday brought out Coutts, a dark Derby colt from Mat Dawson's stable and half brother to Tullibardine; but Bonny Swell just beat him, while Muster, who had started first favourite for the Cup on the previous day, again ran so badly that it is evident a great mistake was made in his trial.

The Winchester meeting clashed with Chester, but did not seem to suffer much in consequence, and there were two very fair days' racing. Steppe, by Saunterer, from Seclusion, and therefore half-sister to Hermit, won a couple of two-year-old races. She is a black filly, very much like her sire, and the property of Lord Anglesey; for though Mr. Chaplin bought Chanoinesse and Religieuse, two own sisters to his Derby winner, he did not seem to care to follow the blood any further. Another Queen's Plate fell to Fuzee, who has wonderfully improved since last season. Blair Athol was again to the fore at Salisbury with Lizzie Cowl, a half-sister to The Drummer, in Mr. Graham's stable. The "green and black belt" is once more carrying all before it in two-year-old races, and the very next race saw it again in the van with the Saunterer-Ariadne filly. On Friday Bosworth and Historian ran a dead heat for the Salisbury Cup, the former winning easily in the run-off, and the hard-working Fuzee gallopped right away from Our Mary Ann in "Her Majesty's Guineas."

The first of the long-talked-of matches between the Sappho and the Cambria has at length taken place, and resulted in a decisive victory for the American yacht. The whole affair has been thoroughly unsatisfactory, for the steamer which was to have marked the turning point failed to take up her position, and the Sappho sailed further than she need have done, while since the race there has been an endless discussion about the tonnage of the two vessels. Any attempt to ascertain the real measurement of either seems quite hopeless, and the drift of all that has been written on the subject is to deprive the Sappho of all the credit of her victory. If the Cambria really had no chance, it was a pity that the match was made; but having been well beaten, the defeat might surely be accepted more gracefully. The second game of the rubber was even more unsatisfactory, for, owing to a dispute as to the course, the Cambria did not start, and the Sappho sailed over and claimed the cup, to which Mr. Ashbury strongly objected. Altogether the affair has been a regular wrangle from beginning to end.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A TRADESMAN COMMITTED FOR THEFT.

At the Kirkham Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Charles Porteous, draper, of Cannon-street, Preston, formerly of Ecclefechan, near Dumfries, was charged with felony. On Tuesday Miss Wilkins, of Kirkham, was at the railway station there, awaiting a train for Preston. She had placed her satchel on one of the seats, and from a short distance, as was alleged, she saw Porteous abstract some articles of jewellery from the satchel. When the train came up she gave information to the guard, Porteous was put in a compartment by himself, and when the train reached Preston he was given into custody. He was committed for trial.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. BUXTON, M.P.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday, Alfred Shelley White, 27, was brought up on a warrant, issued under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty with France, charged with having attempted to murder Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., by shooting him at his residence, in Grosvenor-crescent, on the 29th of April. The particulars were fully given a fortnight ago. Inspector Druscovitch, of the detective police, stated that the prisoner was given into his custody at the Prefecture of Police in Paris, on Friday morning—the previous day. He said his name was Alfred White. Witness showed him his warrant, and told him he was a detective officer. When informed that he was charged with attempting to murder Mr. Buxton, his former employer, the prisoner simply replied, "Yes." A six-barrelled revolver and five bullets were found upon him by the French police. The prisoner had signed a declaration that they were his property. The prisoner, who declined to say anything in answer to the charge, was remanded for further examination.

"CAST-OFF."

A melancholy story was told before the Berkshire magistrates at Windsor, on Saturday, when Mary Ann Bailey, about 22 years of age, was charged with having deserted her infant child. On the morning of the 18th April the child was discovered in a ditch near the Clewer House of Mercy, where it had evidently been for some time, being almost dead from cold. The prisoner was apprehended a few days ago in London, when she confessed to having placed the child where it was found, she being destitute at the time. She also stated that the father of the child was a soldier in the Grenadier Guards, named Allen, with whom she had lived for some time, but who had recently cast her off. The prisoner also said that Allen had tried to persuade her to throw the child, and another that she had had previously, into the river, and had also endeavoured to induce her to walk the streets. The magistrates expressed their opinion that if this statement was true the man Allen was the worse of the two. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

OBSTRUCTING A PORTER AT WORCESTER STATION.

The Mayor of Worcester (Mr. Barnett) and other magistrates had before them on Friday the case of Mr. H. Davis, described as a law student, of Birmingham, who was charged with obstructing the railway servants at Shrubhill Railway Station, on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. Mr. Bentley prosecuted, and Mr. E. Eaden, solicitor, of Birmingham, appeared for the defendant. The defendant arrived at Worcester by the 6 p.m. train from Birmingham, and was about to cross from one side of the station to the other by way of the rails, instead of by the bridge over the rails. A porter, stationed for the purpose of preventing passengers from going over the rails on the level crossing, desired Mr. Davis to go over by the bridge; but he persisted in going over the rails, and threatened to punch the porter's head. A scuffle ensued, and Mr. Davis got away from the porter and crossed the line. Evidence was given clearly proving the charge, and the Bench fined defendant 40s. and costs, amounting in the whole to over £3.—Mr. Davis applied for a summons for perjury against the porter, as he alleged he had sworn falsely; but, on the recommendation of the Bench, applicant took time to consider the matter.

TWO ATTEMPTS TO MURDER.

A woodcutter, named Stephen Raven, has been committed to the Suffolk Assizes on a charge of attempting to murder Mary Ann Smith, a labourer's daughter, at Worlingham, Suffolk. Raven went to Smith's cottage, and asked for "Polly." He was told that she was at work in a field, to which he at once proceeded. When he came up to her he produced a billhook, and told her she had not another minute to live. She begged him not to kill her until she had kissed her child, of which he is the father. Raven took no notice of her appeal, and struck her on the head. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the woman succeeded in wresting the billhook out of Raven's hand. She threw it over a fence, when Raven said "he had something else for her," and took a razor out of one of his pockets. She was rescued, and Raven was taken into custody.—On Friday a young man named Dray attempted to murder his grandfather, Richard Dray, with whom he was living, in Water-lane, Maidstone. A dispute had arisen between them, owing to the young man having recently acquired the habit of staying out late at night, and on Thursday night he took up a knife and threatened to stab his grandfather. On Friday, as the latter was looking out of the window, he heard the report of fire-arms, and felt a bullet pass close by the side of his head. He looked round, and saw his grandson in the room with a pistol in his hand. When charged with having attempted to murder his grandfather, the prisoner merely said, "Just so; he should not have locked me out;" and, on being searched, a powder-flask, four bullets, and some percussion caps were found upon him. The prisoner was examined before the Maidstone magistrates on Saturday, and fully committed for trial.

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR DERBY.

On Thursday, Thomas Thornton, *alias* Barnett, hawker, was taken before two of the Derby county magistrates (Messrs. Cox and Newton) on suspicion of being the murderer of a woman named Sally Thornton, also an itinerant hawker, whose body was found in the river Derwent, at Alvaston, near Derby, on Sunday. The body was covered with bruises, clearly indicating that the deceased had come to her death by foul means. The accused was apprehended at Macclesfield, by Mr. Lawson, deputy chief constable of Derbyshire, whilst serving in the Cheshire Militia. Mary Guiniol, lodging-house keeper, of Derby, said the deceased and the prisoner (who passed as the deceased's husband) were at her house last February. They left along with two friends from Loughborough, one of whom was named Wm. Smith, and the other was a woman, but she was not his wife. The party left to have a glass together. Thornton returned home alone between six and seven o'clock the same day. Witness asked him where his wife was, and he replied that she would be in directly. He was drunk, and subsequently said, "Perhaps she's in the lock-up." He stated that she had had two or three glasses of rum. She did not return in the morning. He denied that he had been fighting with her. He remained two days at Derby, thinking perhaps she had gone to Loughborough with his friends, but as she did not make her appearance he went away, stating that he was going there to seek her. He came back by the last train on Friday night without having found her. Whilst they were at witness's house she had never left him before. After she was missing the prisoner remained about a month, having gone away for a day or two on several occasions and returning. It was more than a month since he last went away, and witness had not seen or heard from him since. Eleven days after she was missing he said he was short of money, and sold the remaining portion of her clothes. When she left the house with the friends from Loughborough she took her basket with her, but her husband returned with it in a few minutes. Witness had never seen any disagreement between them. When Thornton came back without his wife his face was bleeding, and there was a scratch under his ear, and it was in consequence of this appearance that witness asked him if he had been fighting his wife, but he accounted for it by saying that he had been fighting with a man. Some other evidence was adduced, and prisoner was remanded for a week.

ARABELLA GODDARD.

Few ladies of the present generation have attained a greater degree of popularity than the subject of this notice—Arabella Goddard, the famous *pianiste*.

Miss Goddard, who was born in 1836, at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany, is the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Wellbeck-street, London. From her infancy it is said she exhibited an aptitude for music, and her parents encouraged her in that direction by all possible means. Extraordinary as it may appear to many, Arabella Goddard appeared in public for the first time when she was rather over four years old. The occasion of her *début* was a concert given for a charitable object at St. Servan, at which the little Arabella played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan." Shortly afterwards the Goddards took Arabella to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner, and made great progress in her studies.

Soon after the Revolution of February, in '48, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard returned to London and placed their daughter under Mrs. Anderson, *pianiste* to the Queen. Arabella Goddard, at this period over eight years of age, had performed before her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Buckingham Palace, and received from the Queen and the Prince high compliments upon her skill. Determined to give her genius full scope, Miss Goddard's parents entrusted the completion of her musical education to Sigismund Thalberg, one of the greatest pianists who ever lived. Under so skilful a tutor Miss Goddard made wonderful progress—playing the most difficult pieces at sight, and giving extraordinary animation to the music.

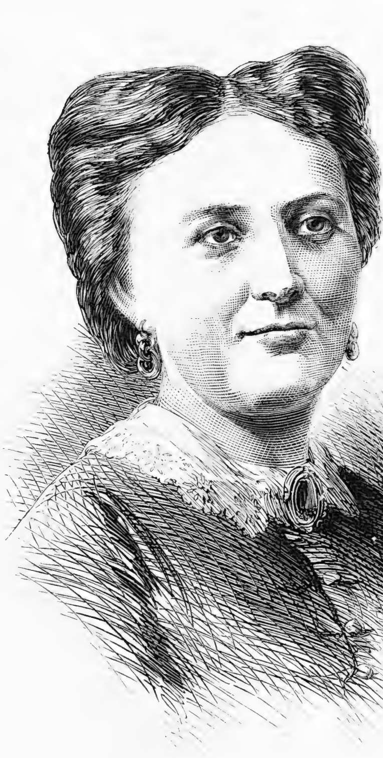
On the 30th of March, 1850, Arabella Goddard made her first public appearance in London at a *matinée musicale* at her father's residence; and in October of the same year she appeared at the grand national concerts, performing the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantell" of Thalberg. With her success since that period the music-loving portion of our readers must be too familiar to require re-telling.

After appearing at Her Majesty's Theatre Miss Goddard became the pupil of Mr. G. A Macfarren, the composer and critic, whose "Robin Hood" brought him great popularity. Under Macfarren she studied harmony.

In 1854 Miss Goddard started on a continental tour through Paris, Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, &c., giving successful concerts in nearly all the chief cities of France, Germany, and Italy.

Miss Goddard married, in 1860, Mr. Davison, a musical critic of considerable power, and the founder and editor of the *Musical World*.

Our portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. H. N. King, of Bath.



ARABELLA GODDARD.

MRS. E. M. WARD.

One of the most celebrated of female artists, Mrs. E. M. Ward occupies a prominent position in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which again threw open its doors to the public on May 2.

Mrs. Ward is the daughter of James Ward, R.A., the famous animal painter; her husband is Mr. Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., whose paintings and frescoes in the Houses of Parliament excited so much criticism and admiration three or four years ago.

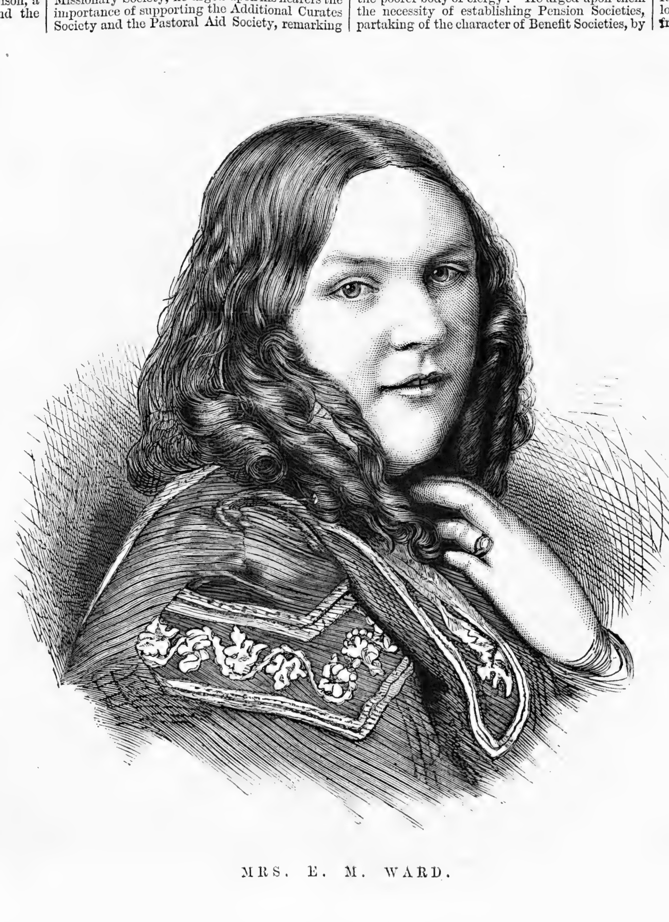
"The Result of an Antwerp Marketing" was Mrs. Ward's first Academy picture; it was hung in 1850, a year when 1,400 pictures were rejected by the council for want of space.

In 1853, she exhibited "The Young May Queen." It represented a group of children proceeding to celebrate the May-day festival on the village green, and was highly spoken of for its clearness, and the firmness of touch it evidenced.

In the following year, 1854, her picture of a "Scene from the Camp at Chobham," in the encampment of the 79th Highlanders, was a favourite at the Royal Academy Exhibition. It represented the time between parades, showing two of the men in undress, and the wife of one of them washing.

Again we meet with her in 1855, this time in a domestic scene entitled "The Morning Lesson," and representing a young mother engaged in instructing her child. The richly and elaborately furnished apartment, with its draperies and ornaments, was touched with a rare beauty and skill. To the Academy Exhibition of 1864 Mrs. Ward contributed a picture of the young Princes in the Tower, representing Edward the Fifth seated in a chair in one of the prison-rooms, moodily pining, with his brother coming into the chamber, ushered by the Duke of Gloucester.

Passing over her other works, it may be stated that in this year's Exhibition Mrs. Ward is at her best, with a picture (916) called "The First Interview of the Divorced Empress Josephine with the King of Rome."



MRS. E. M. WARD.

THE POOR CLERGY.

The Bishop of Lichfield, who is on his visitation tour, alludes in his charge to the wants of the poorer clergy of the Church of England. We take the following from his lordship's charge:—Having referred to the good work done by the Propagation of the Gospel Society and the Church Missionary Society, he urged upon his hearers the importance of supporting the Additional Curates Society and the Pastoral Aid Society, remarking that the diocese had drawn more from the funds of the Additional Curates' Society than they had paid into it, He hoped this would not occur again, as it was not a poor diocese. The next subject was one of special interest to him—living so long as he had as a bishop of a voluntary church, and the head of such a poor body of clergy—and that was, how to supply all the wants of the poorer body of clergy? He urged upon them the necessity of establishing Pension Societies, partaking of the character of Benefit Societies, by which those clergymen who were unable to continue their duties might receive a certain stipulated sum, and for the benefit of the widows and children of clergymen. And if the Church of England should ever be placed on the same footing as the Church of Ireland, it would be absolutely necessary that such a fund should be established, and that it should not be merely regarded as an eleemosynary contribution, but a supply to which a clergyman or his wife and children might look forward as a means of meeting age and infirmities. Many points would have to be attended to, especially the consideration of the benefices. He regretted to say the Poor Benefice Fund of the district was nearly in a state of bankruptcy. They must take charge of their poorer brethren, widows, and orphans, for even in the days of the Apostolic Church there were murmurings because they were neglected in the daily ministrations.

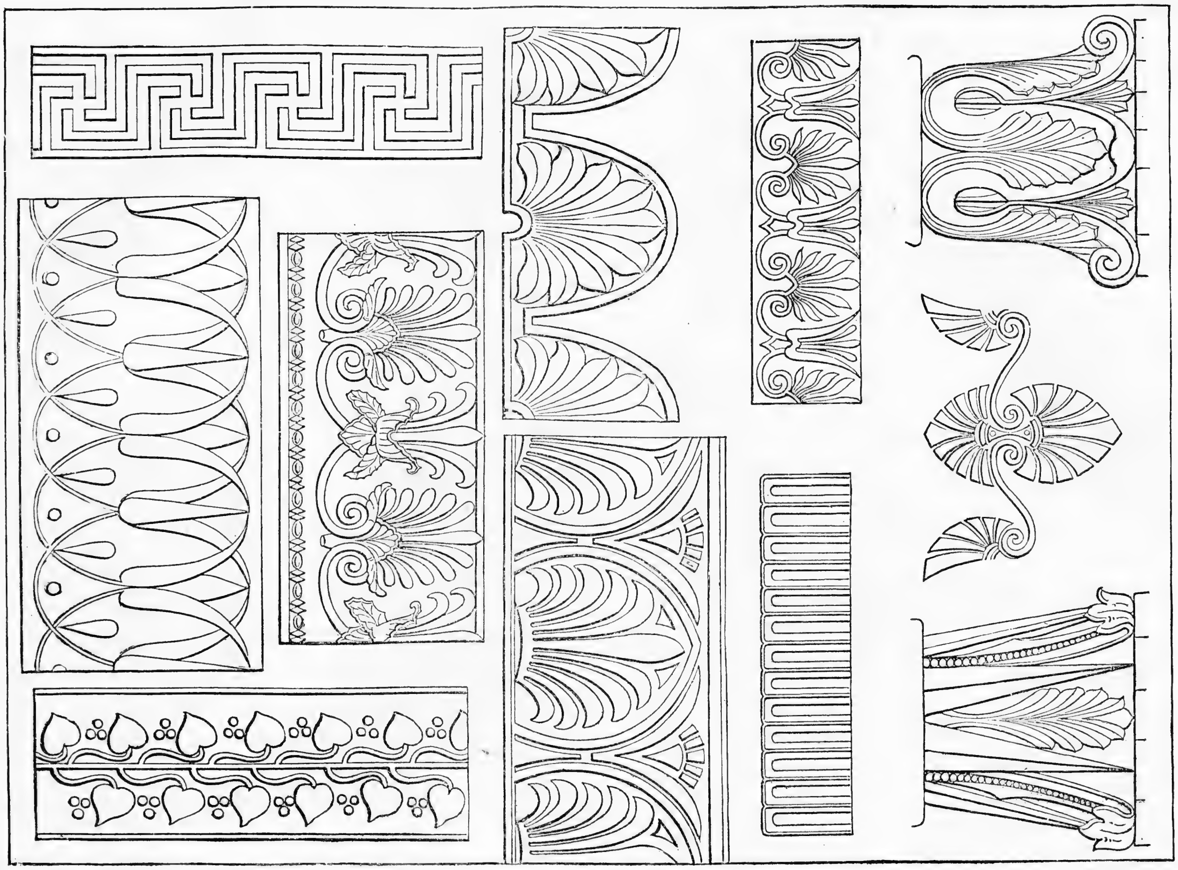
Edwin Booth, on being asked he ever forgot his part, said:—"Sometimes a word escapes from me. The other night, in the soliloquy, a couple of lines passed from my mind, and I could not recall them. There is no feeling more agonizing than this. It paralyzes one instantly. A good actor will escape by introducing some stage business, but the mere tripping is enough to dampen the performance for the rest of the evening."

Adam and Chloroform.—Mr. J. S. Laurie narrates, in a letter to the *Times*, the following interesting incident in the professional career of the late Sir James Simpson:—"Dr. Simpson, on first propounding the theory of the application of chloroform to patients requiring surgical aid, was stoutly opposed by certain Calvinistic objectors, who held that to check the sensation of pain in connection with 'visitations of God' was to contravene the decrees of an All-wise Creator. What was his answer? That the Creator, during the process of extracting the rib from Adam, must necessarily have adopted a corresponding artifice—'for did not God throw Adam into a deep sleep.' The pietists were satisfied, and the discoverer triumphed over ignoble and ignorant prejudice."

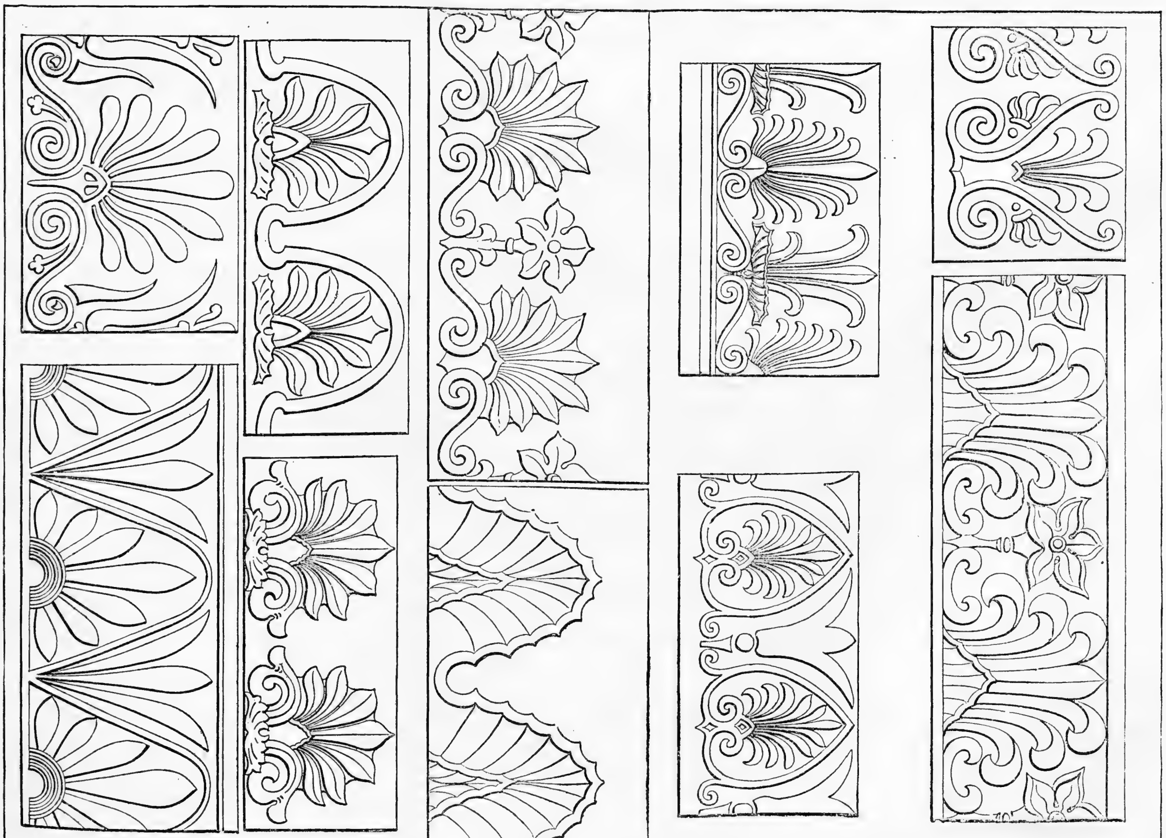
The late Ledbury Scandal.—Public opinion at Ledbury has changed with respect to the part taken by the Rev. J. Jackson in the recent scandal case. On Thursday se'nnight, it having become known that the rev. gentleman was about to visit one of his parishioners, a large number of the inhabitants assembled to welcome him. Several floral arches were erected, and flags were displayed from many of the windows. On arriving at the railway station, Mr. Jackson was received with loud cheers, and, the horses having been removed from the carriage in waiting to convey him to his destination, the vehicle was drawn in triumph by a number of men to the residence of his host. Before alighting, the rev. gentleman addressed the people, thanking them for the reception they had given him. He believed an appeal would be made on his behalf to the public, to enable him to carry on his case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If convictions could be sustained on such evidence as had been brought up against him, no master of any household, lay or clerical, was safe from being placed in a similar position.

American Society.—Very much has been said and written about the immorality obtaining in New York, and as a great deal that has been said is by no means fair, it is but just, before quitting the city, to touch on the subject. A young man paying his addresses to a lady is allowed to take her where he will without further escort; alone out driving—dinner at Delmonico's—then to Niblo's gardens—supper somewhere else—and home at midnight! Accidents will sometimes happen; would it be otherwise in England? But the tone of New York society is not immoral; there are no Argyle Rooms, Cremorne, or Alhambra, and a drunken woman is a thing unheard of; there is immorality of course in every country; but in New York it is not forced upon you, and a traveller need know nothing about it.—*Charles's Wain.*

An Extraordinary Calf.—Messrs. Perrins and Carless, veterinary surgeons, of Worcester, have just sent up to the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London, the carcass of an extraordinary bull calf, which was born about three weeks ago at the farm of Mrs. Coney, Upper Battenhall, Worcester. The calf's heart, instead of being in the chest, was in the neck; it was of a very peculiar shape, and worked sideways. All the membranes and heart vessels connected with the heart were perfect, and the lungs were the only organ contained in the chest. The neck was a little awry, and, as the animal was unable to suck, it was fed with milk, and the heart became so much surrounded with fat that the action of the vital organ was probably thereby impeded, and thus caused death to ensue.



GRECIAN.



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THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 622.)—TO BE CONTINUED.

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Mr. Simpson has the pleasure of announcing that he has entered into an engagement with M. Raphael Felix, Director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris, for

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WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
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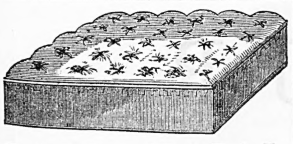

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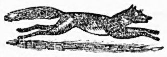
TRADE  MARK.

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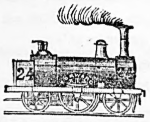

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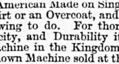

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